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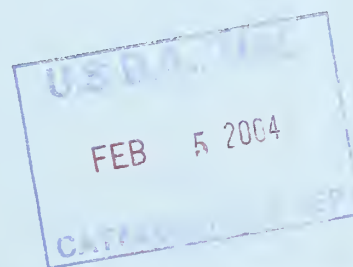
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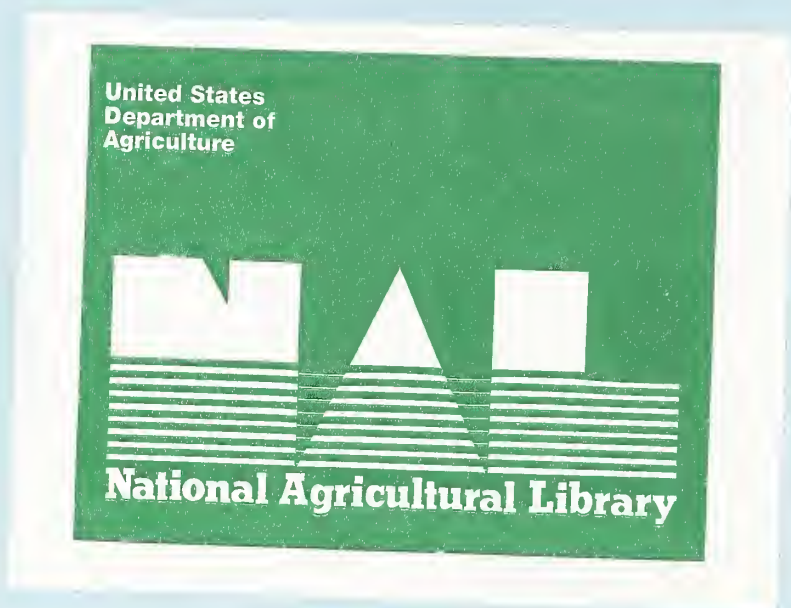
Intermountain
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November 2003



The Frank Church- River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan





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Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1

Introduction

I. Purpose of the Management Plan

This plan provides program management direction for the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness, also referred to in this document as the FC-RONR Wilderness or the FC-RONRW. Program direction is derived from the provisions of the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and the Resource Planning Act (RPA), and includes Desired Future Conditions, Goals and Objectives, Standards and Guidelines, and Monitoring Requirements with associated Indicators.

Program direction describes activities that may occur in a given area, but does not require that these activities actually occur. It is similar in concept to Planning and Zoning at the city and county level, and does not represent an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources. To be effective, program direction for wilderness should tell the land manager what and how much activity a given area of land can support, while still preserving the wilderness character of the area. Program direction must also explain what people want and need from the wilderness.

This management plan retains previous relevant direction while adding new direction for emerging issues where existing direction has been identified as inadequate or in need of refinement and updating. Section 5(a)(1) of the CIWA mandated preparation of a comprehensive management plan. The original plan was completed in 1984, and amended in 1986 and 1994. This plan is a revision of the original plan. Modifications in wording and formatting of the plan have occurred to better reflect planning conventions in use at this time.

II. Relationship of the Management Plan to Other Documents

This plan revision incorporates direction for implementation of the selected alternative displayed in the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Record of Decision (ROD).

The direction contained in this plan serves as an “umbrella” for site-specific environmental analysis. Future projects and activities, including those requiring preparation of a Categorical Exclusion (CE), Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), may tier to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

Administrative actions and direction shown in this plan are provided for reference and do not require additional environmental analysis prior to change.

This Management Plan supercedes the 1984 Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Plan, as amended, the 1993 Middle Fork of the Salmon River Wild and Scenic River Plan, as amended, and the "Wild Section" portion of the 1982 Salmon River Wild and Scenic River Plan. Upon final approval, all wilderness activities will conform to this Management Plan, and the Forest Plans on the Bitterroot, Boise, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon-Challis National Forests will be amended to reflect these changes.

III. Major Definitions Used by this Plan

Background provides historical context for the direction in this plan. Information on the current condition, trends or management situation is given to provide a context for the program direction.

Desired Future Condition (DFC) is a description of the condition of the wilderness resource to be achieved in the long term, up to 200 years in the future. The DFC results from the cumulative effects of implementing the goals expressed in this Management Plan.

Goals are concise statements that describe a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. They are normally expressed in broad, general terms and are timeless in that they have no specific date by which they are to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

Objectives are concise, time-specific statements of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals. When an objective does not have a time period it is assumed to be during the planning period.

Standards are management requirements or quantifiable thresholds for an indicator that specifies conditions or levels to be achieved.

Guidelines are descriptions of a preferred or advisable course of action.

Monitoring is an activity to determine if plan objectives have been met and how closely management practices should be adjusted.

Indicators are measurements or gauges showing the condition of an ecological or social resource. In management terms, an indicator is linked to a standard that, if exceeded, would trigger a change in management direction or emphasis. Indicators are typically the items monitored during the life of the plan.

Management Zones are subsets of the wilderness used for describing program specific direction that applies only within that zone. There are four generalized management zones within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, based on the Central Idaho Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. In 1978 Congress designated a ½ mile corridor along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River as part of the Wild and Scenic River system. When the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness was designated as Wilderness, Congress also delineated a similar ½ mile wild and scenic river corridor along the Salmon River. A Special Mining Management Zone, Clear Creek, was delineated too. The fourth zone is the general wilderness zone, which contains the wilderness not covered by the other three zones. This management plan has standards and guides often focused within one of these four zones. Where management goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines are unique to the Middle Fork or Salmon Rivers Management Zones or Special Mining Zone, they are so noted. Otherwise all direction in this plan applies wilderness-wide.

IV. Plan Structure

This management plan provides long-term direction for managing the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. This plan contains the overall direction, and defines some of the activities that will be implemented to achieve the Desired Future Conditions for the wilderness. Management zones are used to focus management emphasis and to conform management direction to achieve common goals.

The plan is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1: Management Plan Introduction

Chapter 1 discusses the general purposes of this Plan, the relationship of the Plan to other documents, and the plan structure. It also includes a brief description of the FC-RONR Wilderness.

Chapter 2: Background and Direction for Management by Administrative and Resource Topic

Chapter 2 describes how each resource will be managed within the wilderness. The plan addresses and responds to the significant issues identified during the planning process. In this chapter, the Desired Future Condition for the Wilderness is identified and management direction for the wilderness in the form of goals and objectives, standards and guidelines, monitoring and indicators, are presented. Background and direction is provided at a broad scale and then addresses more specific direction to meet specific desired conditions. The goals and objectives provide the broad overall direction on the types of uses and activities that will be allowed. Standards provide the amplitude of acceptable changes in ecological and social conditions or restrictions and limits that may occur in order that natural forces are predominate in the wilderness and that wilderness character is preserved. Maintaining standards helps achieve the goals and objectives while moving toward the DFC.

Chapter 3: Monitoring

This chapter describes monitoring requirements by resource with the associated indicators that will be used to do the monitoring.

V. About the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness

A. History

The origins of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness began in 1930 with the administrative establishment of the 1,090,000-acre Idaho Primitive Area. A later addition brought this total to 1,224,350 acres. Creation of the primitive area was promoted by concerns in the Forest Service that large expanses of America's remaining wildlands be preserved in their natural state before they were developed.

To the north, the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was established in 1936, including most of the area between the Salmon and Lochsa Rivers. In 1963, a portion of this primitive area was re-designated as an administrative wilderness, while another portion bordering the Salmon River and the Idaho Primitive Area was designated as the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. The land between these two areas, known as the Magruder Corridor, was left unclassified, but has remained essentially undeveloped.

In 1964 Congress passed the Wilderness Act (Appendix A). This legislation gave statutory protection to many existing administratively designated wilderness areas, including the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. The Act also required that primitive areas and adjacent lands be studied for their suitability for wilderness designation.

In 1968, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed by Congress, designating the Selway River and the Middle Fork Salmon River as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System (Appendix B). The Salmon River downstream from North Fork, Idaho, was named for study for potential classification.

The mandated studies for the Idaho Primitive Area, the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, and the Salmon River were conducted concurrently in the early 1970's. The reports, submitted in 1974, proposed wilderness and wild and scenic river designations for these areas. Studies of additional adjacent Roadless areas, including the Magruder Corridor, were completed in 1979 with additional lands recommended for addition to the proposed wilderness.

On July 23, 1980, Congress passed the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA), Public Law 96-312 (Appendix C). This Act created the 2,361,767-acre River of No Return Wilderness. The Wild and Scenic River Act was also amended by this legislation to designate two portions of the Salmon River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The Salmon River was classified as a National Recreation River from

North Fork to Corn Creek, and a National Wild River from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar. Approximately 105,600 acres were also added to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

The name of the wilderness was changed in 1984 to “Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness” by public Law 98-231, to honor the late Idaho Senator Frank Church who was instrumental in passing the CIWA (Appendix D).

Congress designated this wilderness area to preserve its natural conditions and wilderness character, while allowing for several traditional uses to remain. Key provisions of the CIWA that affect management include:

- a. Provision for continuation of aircraft uses where such uses had become established
- b. Allowing jetboat use at levels at or above those in existence in 1978
- c. Identification of the 40,000 acre Special Mining Management Zone, where wilderness constraints are not applicable relative to mining activities for cobalt and associated minerals
- d. Prohibitions on dredge and placer mining in the Salmon River, the Middle Fork Salmon River, and tributaries of the Middle Fork Salmon River.
- e. Requirements for cultural resource management, including inventory and management of historic cabins and other structures in the wilderness
- f. Providing for two water developments
- g. Requirements for annual clearing of trail obstructions, to the extent practicable
- h. Requirements for completing a comprehensive management plan for the wilderness.

Plan direction for the FC-RONRW was created in 1984 with release of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Plan. This plan was amended in 1986 and 1994 as a result of a lawsuit settlement with outfitter caches. Plan direction for the Wild and Scenic Rivers was created for the Salmon River “wild” section in the 1982 Salmon River Wild and Scenic River Plan, and for the Middle Fork Salmon River in the 1993 Middle Fork of the Salmon River Wild and Scenic River Plan.

B. Location and Size

The Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness (FC-RONRW) is located in central Idaho on the Boise, Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon-Challis National Forests. Portions of Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, and Valley Counties are contained within the wilderness. Figure 1 displays the general vicinity of the wilderness. The acres of land on each of the six National Forests are shown in Table 1.1

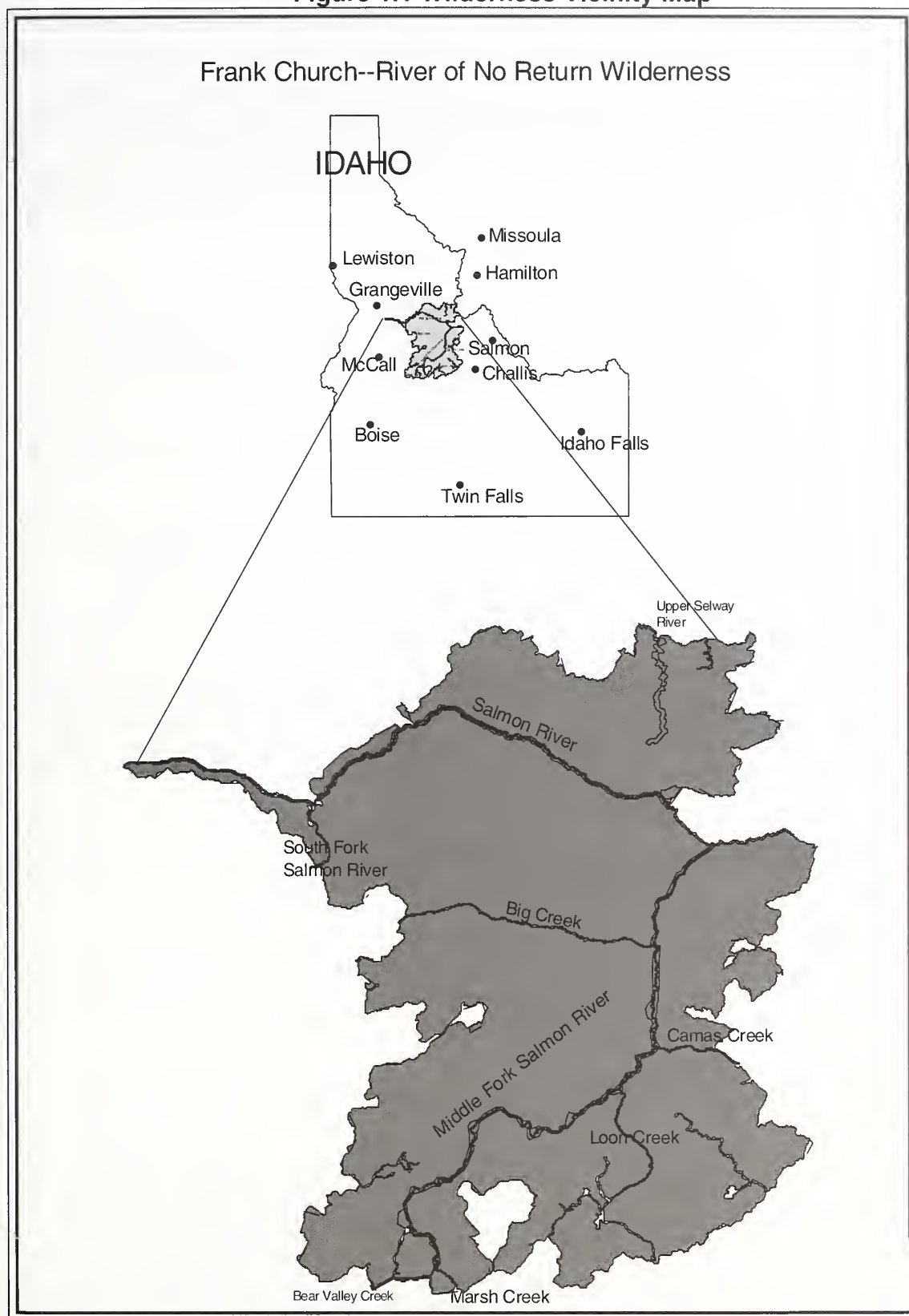
Table 1.1 National Forests and Net Acreage in Wilderness

National Forests	Net Acres
Bitterroot	193,703
Boise	332,891
Challis	515,421
Nez Perce	110,773
Payette	791,675
Salmon	421,433
Total	2,365,896

Source: Land Areas of the National Forest System, September, 2001

The legal boundary description and maps for the wilderness are documented in a USDA publication, *The Exterior Boundary of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness*, Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nez Perce National Forests Northern and Intermountain Regions July 1985, as covered in the National Wilderness Preservation System by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, dated July 23, 1980, (P.L. 96-312). This document is available for review at any of the Forest Supervisor Headquarters Offices that manage the FC-RONR Wilderness.

Figure 1.1 Wilderness Vicinity Map



C. Description

The FC-RONRW is the largest contiguous wilderness in the lower 48 states and in the National Forest System. As the largest block of primitive and undeveloped land outside Alaska, the wilderness is of national importance. By law, the FC-RONRW is to be preserved in its natural state for future generations. It is intended that the FC-RONRW is to remain a vast, remote region of soaring peaks, rolling uplands, deep canyons and rushing rivers where the forces of nature operate freely.

The CIWA also established the Salmon River as a Wild and Scenic River. Two other Wild and Scenic Rivers, the Middle Fork of the Salmon and the Selway, either flow through or border the FC-RONRW. These rivers, together with their tributaries and lakes, provide habitat for anadromous and resident fish species, wildlife and plant species, and provide recreation opportunities for local residents and visitors from afar. These rivers support tourism based businesses that are important to local and regional economies.

Elevations within the FC-RONRW range from less than 2000 feet in the lower river canyon bottoms to over 10,000 feet on the higher mountain peaks. Geological formations include river breaks and canyons (some up to 5000 feet deep), high mountains, meadows, rugged peaks, hot springs, and glaciated basins.

Soils of the area are diverse, varying from granitic in and near the Idaho Batholith, to basalt in the area of the Challis Volcanic. The granitic Idaho Batholith weathers into coarse, highly erosive, and low to moderately productive soils. A large area of Challis' Volcanic area, which occurs in the southern half of the wilderness, weathers into more productive, but often unstable, soils.

Seven physiographic types characterize the FC-RONRW:

- Lower River Canyon Lands
- Upper River Canyon Lands
- Rolling Basin Lands
- Low Relief Fluvial Lands
- Steep Volcanic Lands
- Steep Granitic Fluvial Lands
- Strongly Glaciated Lands

Precipitation varies from less than 14 inches to nearly 60 inches annually, mostly in the form of snow. Summers are generally dry and temperatures often exceed 100°F at lower elevations. Winters are long and hard. Winds are generally westerly over the wilderness, but are considerably altered near the ground by local topographic features. Canyon and ridge complexes result in local winds and typical diurnal patterns of up-canyon/up-slope daylight air movement and down-canyon/down-slope movement during darker periods.

The elevation range, with accompanying climatic variations, results in diverse flora and fauna. Vegetation varies from ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass or Idaho fescue, and Douglas-fir/ninebark or snowberry at lower elevations, to subalpine fir types in areas above 5,000 feet. A near-alpine habitat occurs in the highest elevation areas. Wildfires have continually altered the wilderness landscape, creating brush fields, large lodgepole pine stands, extensive snag patches, and variations in species and age classes of vegetation.

A total of 366 wildlife species have been listed as possibly occurring in the area: 75 mammals, 242 birds, 19 fish, 21 reptiles, and 9 amphibians. Nonnative species, which have been introduced into the area prior to wilderness designation, are chukar partridge and gray (Hungarian) partridge. Eight species of big game are found; mule deer, whitetail deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, black bear, mountain lion, and moose.

The FC-RONRW provides habitat for several threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The size of this wilderness and the dynamic character of its natural forces provide a wide and constantly changing variety of habitat for a large variety of wildlife and plant species.

The area contains both resident and anadromous fisheries. Steelhead trout and chinook salmon (spring and summer runs) migrate nearly 1,000 miles to the Pacific Ocean and return to complete their life cycles. Resident fish are found in both lake and stream environments. Native game fish include cutthroat, bull, and rainbow trout, whitefish, and sturgeon. Brook trout, California golden trout, and Arctic grayling have been introduced.

Approximately 95 wildfires occur per year; most (88%) have been lightning caused. While most have been suppressed at less than one acre, the occasional major fires produce an overall average of 60 acres per fire.

Recent recreation use of the wilderness includes a wide variety of activities with camping, big game hunting, fishing, and whitewater rafting among the most popular. Approximately 35,000 recreationists enjoy over 300,000 Recreation Visitor Days per year. Many utilize the services of the 88 outfitters who operate in the area.

The wilderness resource is of high quality over much of the area. In so vast an area, opportunities for solitude abound and, in a general sense, evidence of man is substantially unnoticeable. There are many expansive (greater than 20,000 acres) areas that have no Forest Service maintained trails (although there are user created trails within most of these zones). Numerous locations do exist where man's works are noticeable or even dominant, and the naturalness and solitude are impaired.

There are 2,600 miles of Forest Service trails within the wilderness, 24 airfields, 33 fire lookouts, 15 administrative sites (guard stations, patrol cabins, etc.), and over 100 trail

bridges. Inholdings consist of 61 parcels of private or state owned land, many with resort-type developments. Mining activities, past and present, also impact the wilderness resource. A 40,000-acre area in the eastern portion of the wilderness is identified as the Special Mining Management Zone, where wilderness considerations will not inhibit exploration and extraction of cobalt and associated minerals. Domestic livestock grazing, while once widespread, is no longer active over most of the area. Most current grazing is near the southern and southeastern periphery.

Historic and prehistoric heritage of the area is a recognized component of this wilderness. It is evidenced in numerous locations by artifacts of the Shoshone and Nez Perce Indian occupation, by the journals of early fur trappers and missionaries, and by the remnants of early miners and homesteaders. Over 350 sites in the wilderness, such as administrative sites and abandoned homesteads and mining claims, contain cabins or other buildings and structures. Thirty-seven of these are historically significant; about 75 more may be.

D. Administrative Coordination

The Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette and Salmon-Challis National Forests currently administer the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. Acres located on the Boise National Forest (NF) were assigned to the Challis NF in 1991. In 1995, the Salmon and Challis National Forests were combined into one administrative unit. The Salmon-Challis National Forest currently serves as the lead Forest and administrative headquarter for the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The Salmon-Challis NF hosts a Wilderness Coordinator. The administrative units are shown in Table 1.2 along with the acreage per unit.

Table 1.2. FC-RONR Wilderness Administrative Units and Acreage per Unit

Administrative Units	Net Acres
West Fork R.D. (Bitterroot NF)	193,703
Red River R.D. (Nez Perce NF)	110,773
Krassel R.D. (Payette NF)	791,675
Middle Fork-North Fork R.D. (Salmon-Challis NF)	1,269,745
Total	2,365,896

A FC-RONR Wilderness Board of Directors provides policy-level leadership for the FC-RONR Wilderness; a Wilderness Lead Working Group is primarily responsible for policy implementation. The FC-RONRW Coordination and Operating Charter (October 2002),

provides operating principles for the Board of Directors and the Lead Working Group (Appendix E).

The Board of Directors consists of the Forest Supervisors for each of the managing National Forests, and the Program Directors for Wilderness in Regions 1 and 4. The Lead Working Group consists of the District Rangers for each of the managing Ranger Districts, the FC-RONRW Coordinator, the Wilderness program managers for each of the managing National Forests, and the Wilderness Coordinators for Regions 1 and 4.

The Salmon-Challis NF administers the Salmon River and Middle Fork River private float boating lotteries and most of the river-related outfitter and guide permits. The Middle Fork/North Fork Ranger District issues and administers outfitter and guide float boating permits for the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers.

Administration of commercial powerboat permits is split between the Salmon-Challis NF (North Fork R.D.) and the Nez Perce NF (Salmon River R.D.) based on the location of the permit holder's base of operation or residence. The Salmon River Ranger District issues and administers private jet boat permits.

The 79 mile long "wild" section of the Salmon River is managed by the North Fork Ranger District (Salmon-Challis National Forest) and the Salmon River Ranger District (Nez Perce National Forest), with the administrative boundary between these two managing districts being Salmon Falls. Trail responsibilities are assigned to the Ranger District where the trail is located unless adjusted by written agreement.

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CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND AND DIRECTION FOR MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 2

Background and Direction for Management by Administrative and Resource Topic

I. Introduction

In order to describe the environment within the FC-RONRW, it is beneficial to consider the area by administrative and resource topic. These topics are addressed in alphabetical order in this chapter.

Each resource discussion will include a brief description of the Background and Desired Future Condition (DFC) for the resource. Goals for the resource, the Objectives to be met, the Standards that will provide sideboards for management, and the Guidelines that provide useful management advice for operations in the wilderness, are provided. For each resource, Standards and Guidelines are presented under the same sub-heading, and are distinguished by an (S), which indicates a Standard, or a (G), which indicates a Guideline. Monitoring Indicators by resource are identified where needed, and then summarized in Chapter 3 Monitoring.

II. Wilderness Desired Future Condition

The purpose of wilderness is "...to insure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition..." (Sec. 2.(a), The Wilderness Act of 1964). It is "...devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historical use." (Sec. 4.(b), The Wilderness Act of 1964).

Wilderness areas are defined as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain, "...an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation...and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value." (Sec. 2. (c), The Wilderness Act of 1964).

Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) include the Salmon River, the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and the Selway River, which "...possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. (They) shall be preserved in a free-flowing condition and...they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations" (Sec. 1. (b) Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968) (Appendix F).

A portion of the Salmon River Wild and Scenic River is within the FC-RONRW, with the "wild" section of river from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar. The Act specifically provided for a continuation of the then existing motorized jetboat use at no less than 1978 levels. Congress also provided that the wild section of the Salmon River, existing within designated wilderness, be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic River Act – notwithstanding section 10(b) of that Act or any provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.

Preserving the wilderness character of the FC-RONRW is the overriding goal of the CIWA legislation and management. Congress found that the wildlands of central Idaho constituted the largest block of primitive and undeveloped land in the conterminous United States and of immense national significance. The Act provides statutory protection for the lands and waters and the wilderness-dependent wildlife and the resident anadromous fish that thrive within this undisturbed ecosystem. The FC-RONRW shall remain large and remote with the unique western flavor of its human heritage. Wilderness managers and users make efforts to prevent degradation of wilderness resources and to restore the wilderness values if they have been degraded beyond the intent of the law.

III. Administrative Sites

A. Background

The FC-RONRW contains 31 lookout sites, 8 communication sites, and 19 administrative sites, all of which have facilities in place. Of the total, 13 administrative sites, 12 fire lookouts, and two communication sites are used in actual administration of the wilderness during the non-winter months. Six administrative sites and 19 fire lookouts have structures that are occasionally used. Some of the historic guard stations and fire lookouts have been determined as eligible and/or have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Boundary Creek, Indian Creek, Chamberlain, Cold Meadows, Magruder, Big Creek, Little Creek, Seafoam, Loon Creek, and Corn Creek administrative sites are recreational portals to the wilderness. These sites typically have administrative personnel on site during the summer season. Nine of the above administrative sites are associated with airfields.

Communications are achieved through eight radio nets, and are dependent on radio links, relays, and repeaters located within and/or near the wilderness. Three repeater sites located in the wilderness include Sheepeater, Sheep Hill, and Artillery Dome.

Other administrative sites within the wilderness include: Bernard, Cache Creek Cabin, Corral Camp, Falconberry, Forty-four Creek Guard Station, Hot Springs Meadow, Lantz Bar, Little Creek, Mahoney Creek Cabin, Simplot, Swet Lake Cabin, Thompson Flat, Warm Springs, and White Creek Cabin.

B. Desired Future Condition

Administrative facilities are the minimum necessary to administer the wilderness. All structures are appropriately sized, harmonize with the local environment, and support wilderness purposes. Sites are maintained and reflect a professional appearance to the public.

C. Goals

1. Utilize only the structures and facilities that are the minimum necessary to administer the wilderness, and only in a manner that minimizes their physical and visual impact on the wilderness resource. Each administrative facility will be used, managed, and maintained in accordance to an approved O & M Plan.
2. Retain existing facilities only when they are determined to be the minimum necessary for the purposes of administering the wilderness.

3. Restore or rehabilitate past management activities at administrative sites that adversely affect the wilderness.
4. Rehabilitate and restore administrative sites that do not meet the minimum requirements needed for use as an administrative facility.

D. Objectives

1. Develop a radio communications plan for the entire wilderness in order to minimize the communication system's impact on the wilderness resource while providing the minimum necessary level of administrative communication.
2. Periodically, evaluate those administrative sites that are used intermittently for their contribution and need in wilderness protection and management. Remove unneeded buildings within heritage resource guidelines.
3. Remove remnants of abandoned telephone lines.
3. Remove all non-burnable refuse resulting from past administrative activities, within heritage resource guidelines.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Perform maintenance on needed administrative improvements in a manner that harmonizes with the wilderness environment and meets wilderness management objectives, including cultural guidelines. (S)
2. Structures where heritage resource values are indeterminate will be evaluated to determine their historic significance before any maintenance activity. (S)
3. Communications facilities will be maintained and constructed only if deemed essential for administration and protection of the wilderness. (S)
4. Perform a minimum requirements analysis to determine if a facility is needed for the administration of the area. (G)

IV. Air Quality

A. Background

The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, and its associated Wild and Scenic Rivers, are designated Class II. It may not be redesignated to Class III. Management of air quality within the wilderness focuses on monitoring outside influences that could degrade the air quality beyond Clean Air Act Class II standards. There is increasing interest in monitoring internal smoke production from fire activities because of impacts they may have on surrounding communities and areas.

There have been three new stationary sources subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit requirements in the vicinity of the wilderness in recent years. These sources include the Thompson Creek Mine, approximately 11 miles southeast of the wilderness boundary; the Stibnite mine, three miles west of the wilderness boundary; and the Blackbird mine, four miles east of the wilderness boundary. Their planned emissions, as modeled, are well within required standards.

Lake sampling started in 1985 with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducting phase one of a five-year National Water Survey for acid rain effects. Within the wilderness, eight lakes were sampled for pH, ANC and cation and anions. A detailed lake sampling program was started in 1989 and is on-going.

A few of the EPA lakes were re-sampled in 1994 and 1995 and results show very close correlations with the 1985 Western Lake Survey data. In 1988, lichen bio monitoring was started with the collecting of lichens on the east side of the FC-RONR Wilderness. Included with the sampling was some basic elemental analysis for copper, lead and sulfur along with 18 other elements. Preliminary results showed that the air quality is in excellent condition.

In 1989, both visibility monitoring and particle sampling for air chemistry was started. Visibility is generally excellent during most of the year, except seasonally in the summer, due to large wildfires. Visibility during this time can be less than 15 micrograms per cubic meter for 5 years, and PM-2.5 averaging less than 10 micrograms per cubic meter for 1994. In 1992, bryophyte (moss and liverwort) collecting was started to identify species within the wilderness. The on-going projects include: lichen bio monitoring, moss collecting and identification, particle sampling, and lake sampling.

The major summer wind pattern is from the southwest and west. During the winter, it is from the northwest and north.

The potential for frequent large fires continues to exist. Smoke from Wildland Fire Use, wildland fire, and prescribed fire will continue to be an output source to be monitored.

The State of Idaho has not acted upon the Class I re-designation proposal from the last planning period.

B. Desired Future Condition

Air quality in the FC-RONRW is generally excellent. People visiting the FC-RONRW Wilderness have the opportunity to experience clean air and spectacular vistas in a natural setting, while recognizing that those vistas may be affected periodically by smoke from management actions or wildfires. Smoke emissions from wildland fires do not exceed estimated historical frequency and distribution for the various vegetation types across the landscape. Ambient air quality and visibility across the wilderness are within federal and state standards for Class II air sheds. Airborne pollutants from manufacturing, mining, or roads are scarce to non-existent. Management of the wilderness will not change the air quality.

C. Goals

1. Assure that air quality over the wilderness is protected from pollution in excess of established standards.
2. Meet federal and state ambient air quality and visibility standards and other applicable air quality direction.
3. Manage smoke, while achieving wilderness management objectives, to provide for desirable air quality and visibility.

D. Objectives

1. Await State action on Class I re-designation. Provide support, on request by state or federal units of government for such re-designation.
2. Await Class I re-designation before determine visibility standards and objectives.
3. Monitor visibility to determine baseline air quality information. Within five years establish visibility baseline and put mechanisms in place to track visibility trends.
4. Comply with federal, state, and local requirements related to the Clean Air Act. This includes, but is not limited to, participating in the respective state's Smoke Management Programs, and following State Implementation Plans.
5. Within five years or within the timeframe required by the State Implementation Plans, develop emissions data and trend information for fire use to be stored in a centralized database. Use data to document meeting regional haze requirements established by the State.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Pending sampling data to establish a total suspended particulates baseline, 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter will be considered the norm in monitoring new pollution sources. (S)
2. Evaluate potential effects of proposed pollution sources for violation of Class II PSD standards. (G)
3. Monitor air particulate matter at established collection sites. (G)
4. Use a variety of management tools, including prescribed fire and Wildland Fire Use, to help manage vegetation to reduce potential smoke impacts from uncharacteristic wildfire. (G)

F. Monitoring

Monitoring is focused on airborne particles associated with fire and non-point source pollutants at established monitoring station adjacent to the FC-RONRW.

Indicator

1. Suspended Particulates – 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter

V. Aviation

A. Background

The FC-RONRW has a long history of aviation use, including overflights, airstrip maintenance, and commercial and recreational access at existing airstrips.

Aircraft use is allowed by both the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1980 Central Idaho Wilderness Act. Section 4 (d) 1 of the Wilderness act states “Within wilderness areas designated by this act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue...”. The CIWA Section 7 (a) (1) established “the landing of aircraft, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this act shall be permitted to continue...”.

Public use landing strips or airstrips are defined as specific locations that were listed in the 1980 Federal Aviation Administration Airport/Facility Directory as designated public use airports/aircraft landings areas. Further, these airports were recognized in 1980 by the State of Idaho as operating public use airstrips and were listed in the State of Idaho Airport Facilities Directory. Seven of these airstrips are operated and maintained by the Forest Service and two are operated by the State of Idaho (Table 2.1). Four airstrips that were acquired by the Forest Service after establishment of the FC-RONRW are managed for “emergency use only”. In addition, there are currently 18 landing strips designated as private use facilities. Since 1993, the Forest Service has operated one of these designated private airstrips for public use. The State of Idaho operates two of these private airstrips for access to State-owned property, and public use is not allowed. The other 13 private use airstrips are operated and maintained by the landowners for access to private property, and are not available for general public use.

More than 5,500 aircraft landings occur within the area annually. The Chamberlain and Indian Creek airfields are two of the larger maintained landing areas and are the least demanding from the standpoint of backcountry flying skills needed for safe use. Consequently, both airfields are regularly utilized by private pilots for short- and long-term visits. The Indian Creek airfield is heavily used in connection with the popular floatboating activity on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. When water levels drop to approximately two feet, use of Indian Creek increases, as it is one of the few remaining launch areas available.

In contrast to the Chamberlain and Indian Creek airfields, several smaller airfields require higher degrees of mountain flying skills. These airfields should only be attempted by pilots familiar with canyon and short-field operation. (For details, consult the Idaho Airport Facilities Directory published by the Idaho Transportation Department.)

A few airstrips are very short, contain obstructions, are located on steep slopes, and/or have rough surfaces. These airstrips require Short Take Off and Landing (STOL) aircraft, conventional (tail-dragger) landing gear and the highest degree of piloting skill.

The early practice of marking and numbering helispots has been discontinued. Most fire lookouts maintain adjacent helispots, usually outlined by rocks, with a wind direction indicator.

Table 2.1. Airstrips within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness

Ownership	Public Use	Private Use	Emergency Use
National Forest	Bernard Cabin Creek Chamberlain Cold Meadows Indian Creek Mahoney Soldier Bar	Wilson Bar (open to public)	Dewey Moore Mile Hi Simonds Vines
State	Loon Creek - (Simplot)* Thomas Creek	Stonebraker Taylor Ranch	
Private		Allison Ranch Campbell's Ferry Dovel (Monumental Ranch) Flying B James Ranch Mackay Bar Morgan Ranch Pistol Creek Root Ranch Shepp Ranch Sulphur Creek Ranch Whitewater Ranch Yellowpine Bar Foster	

* Loon Creek (Simplot) did not appear in the 1980 State Aircraft Directory, but is currently considered by the State as open to public use.

Administrative Responsibility for Airstrips

The Ranger Districts that have operation and maintenance responsibilities for the eight airstrips managed for public use, and the four airstrips managed for emergency use, are

displayed in Table 2.2. These Ranger Districts are responsible for coordinating airstrip administration and management actions.

Table 2.2. Ranger Districts with Airstrip Operation and Maintenance Responsibilities for Public and Emergency Use.

Ranger District	Public Use Airstrip	Emergency Use Only
Krassel RD (Payette NF)	Chamberlain Cold Meadows Solider Bar Cabin Creek	Dewey Moore Mile Hi Simonds Vines
Middle Fork RD – North Fork RD (Salmon-Challis NF)	Indian Creek Mahoney Bernard	
Salmon River RD (Nez Perce NF)	Wilson Bar	

B. Desired Future Condition

Airstrips operated by the Forest Service for public use and access are routinely maintained to provide for safe aircraft operations, but are not enhanced over conditions typical of 1980. Pilots practice appropriate Leave No Trace ethics at the airstrips.

Aircraft fly as high and as quietly as practicable to reduce effects to other users and to wildlife. Aircraft landings are for wilderness-dependent activities, keeping take-offs and landings to a minimum.

C. Goals

1. Opportunities are provided to access the area by aircraft, using airstrips that have been traditionally operated and maintained by the Forest Service for public access since 1980.
2. Visitors using the Forest Service-operated and maintained public airstrips practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the right of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Users understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.
3. Charter services that provide transportation services or make other commercial use of Forest Service-operated and maintained public airstrips cooperate in providing

recreation opportunities and communicating a Leave No Trace use philosophy to the public.

4. Manage and maintain airstrip dimensions, conditions and function, to those existing in 1980 at the time of wilderness designation.
5. Campsites at airstrips will be managed for primitive recreation use opportunities appropriate within wilderness.
6. Where conflicts develop in management of the airstrips, decisions will favor the wilderness resource to the extent allowed by law.

D. Objectives

1. The seven (7) designated public use airstrips operated and maintained by the Forest Service will be managed for unrestricted public and commercial use until use levels and evaluations dictate a need to establish use limits.
2. The one (1) designated private use airstrip operated and maintained by the Forest Service (Wilson Bar), will be managed for unrestricted public and commercial use until use levels and evaluations dictate a need to establish use limits.
3. Four acquired and previously abandoned airstrips – Dewey Moore, Mile Hi, Simonds, and Vines – along Big Creek will be available for “emergency use only”. These locations will not be managed as public use landing areas.
4. Airstrips on two previously acquired private properties – Crofoot and Falconberry – will not be available for public use as landing strips and will not be maintained. Rehabilitation/reclamation will be pursued where needed to restore and naturalize these sites.
5. Annually the Forest Service and State of Idaho will coordinate and conduct scheduled inspections for all seven (7) designated public use airstrips operated and maintained by the Forest Service.
6. Annually the Forest Service and State of Idaho will coordinate and conduct scheduled inspections on the one (1) designated private use airstrip – Wilson Bar – operated and maintained by the Forest Service for public use.
7. Within 5 years, complete an evaluation to determine the operators and activities currently occurring on public use airstrips managed by the Forest Service. Results of the evaluation will be used to determine which commercial air charter services will be required to operate under Forest Service Special Use permit.
8. Within 5 years, complete an evaluation to assess the need for use limits at public use airstrips and establish trigger points for initiation of use limits or controls.

9. The Forest Service, in consultation with the State of Idaho and Federal Aviation Administration, will define an appropriate maintenance standard for the 4 emergency use only airstrips along Big Creek, with the understanding that conditions will not be enhanced at these locations over what existed in 1980. An O&M Plan will be developed and implemented to reflect these emergency use standards.
10. Maintain a current listing for all public use airstrips in the Idaho Aviation System Plan by service level and designation.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Do not develop any additional aircraft landing areas or convert any newly acquired private airstrips to public use airstrip facilities. (S)
2. Airstrip Operations and Maintenance Plans (O&M) will be developed and implemented for the 8 airstrips managed by the FS for public use. These plans will reflect the Goal to maintain these facilities to a safe operating standard but not enhanced over conditions typical of 1980. The O&M Plan will define the airstrip vicinity, establish baseline design standards for landing strip dimensions and safety areas, and address the retention and maintenance of ancillary facilities provided to accommodate public use within that vicinity. (S)
3. Manage Dewey-Moore, Mile-Hi, Simonds, and Vines airstrips for "emergency use only". The Forest Service will use only designated public use airstrips for non-emergency aircraft landings. An emergency is defined as "an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action and is life threatening in its severity or an unplanned event." These emergency use landing areas will not be included on wilderness maps. (S)
4. Evaluate implementation of a landing fee system, with fees collected used to fund airstrip maintenance. (G)
5. Airstrip maintenance operations will adhere to the wilderness concept of using the "minimum tool." Non-motorized methods will be used for recurring and routine maintenance, in conformance with general wilderness management policy and prohibitions against use of motorized equipment or types of mechanical transport. (S)
6. Any need for an exception to the general wilderness prohibition against the use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport for airstrip maintenance will be based on a site-and-job specific minimum requirements evaluation using the Minimum Requirements Analysis for Airstrip Maintenance as guidance. The District Ranger will be responsible for conducting and documenting such a minimum requirement review and if a motorized equipment or mechanical transport exception appears warranted, provide a recommendation to the Forest Supervisor for review and with concurrence, forward the request to the Regional Forester for specific approval to use motorized

equipment or mechanical transport for airstrip maintenance or repair. (Note: Region 1 Forest Supervisors are currently delegated the authority to approve motorized equipment or mechanical transport.) (S)

7. Ancillary facilities – such as toilets, fire rings, aircraft tie-downs, information boards or horse-handling facilities – provided to accommodate airstrip operations or recreation use activities in the vicinity of airstrips, will adhere to the wilderness management concept of “minimum requirements.” The Minimum Requirements Analysis for Facilities provides general guidance. For each airstrip, periodically review any facilities and maintain for retention or schedule removal, as dictated by this evaluation. Reflect such determinations for each airstrip in each O&M Plan. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, prior to implementation, will review O&M Plans. (S)

8. Airstrips, acquired through acquisition of private or state in-holdings will not be converted to public use after acquisition. Appropriate reclamation and rehabilitation actions will be undertaken after property transfer to naturalize the location. (S)

9. Restrictions may be imposed or modified at airstrips where site-by-site resource evaluations indicate a need. Existing restrictions include:

- a. No floatplanes are allowed to land outside of approved airstrips. (S)
- b. Overnight camping with stock at landing strips is limited to one night. (S)
- c. Fire pans are required for campfires at airstrips within river corridors (Bernard, Indian Creek, Mahoney, Wilson Bar). Stoves may be required where firewood is not available. (S)
- d. Aviators using airstrips in river corridors (Bernard, Indian Creek, Mahoney, Wilson Bar) must pack out human waste where a public toilet is not provided. (S)

14. Coordinate and cooperate with local County Sheriff, State of Idaho, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) for such actions as search and rescue, removal of wreckage and emergency or temporary airstrip closures. (G)

15. Require all commercial air charter businesses using Forest Service managed airstrips in the wilderness to operate under a special use permit after monitoring indicates those operations where a permit is required. (S)

16. Provide for voluntary registration of visitors accessing the area by air or using the public airstrips as destination points. (G)

17. Stock will not be left unattended on airstrips, unless authorized. (S)

F. Monitoring

Conduct use sampling at selected airstrips as a basis for estimating airstrip operations and to track use trends.

Indicators

1. Total airstrip use levels including:
 - a. Number of aircraft landings by user type (Commercial, Private, Administrative)
 - b. Number of people per party
 - c. Types of use supported by aircraft
 - d. Length of stay
 - e. Number of aircraft at airstrip at any one time
2. Landing Strip Safety Inspection report ratings – Maintain fair or better rating

VI. Cultural Resources

A. Background

For thousands of years, prehistoric Indians occupied the area of the present day FC-RONRW. Archaeological evidence suggests that ancient peoples hunted and gathered in the area of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River for approximately 8,000 years. In historic times, two tribal groups have been recorded as primary users of the central Idaho mountains along the Salmon River and its tributaries: the Nez Perce and the Tukudika (a group of Northern Shoshoni, also referred to as the Sheepeaters).

Historic cultural resources include standing buildings and ruins of ranching, homesteading, mining, hunting, trapping operations, and early Forest Service operations. These buildings have associated trails and 19th and 20th century human burials. Forest Service administrative guard stations, fire lookouts, bridges, landing strips, and trails are all part of the cultural fabric of the FC-RONRW.

The CIWA recognized the value of cultural resources found within the FC-RONRW. Specific direction was given for developing a cultural resources management plan. There have been disagreements with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) about the status of planning for cultural resources in the wilderness. A Programmatic Agreement (PA) has been reached with the SHPO, which will help direct how cultural resources are managed within the wilderness (the PA is available for review at the Salmon-Challis National Forest).

The areas within the FC-RONRW where cultural resources are most directly affected are on lands adjacent to Big Creek and the Middle Fork, Salmon and South Fork of the Salmon River corridors, due to use concentrations. Cultural resources may be cumulatively affected within the FC-RONRW and surrounding area.

To date, previous cultural resource surveys have identified approximately 597 prehistoric sites, 284 historic sites and about 22 sites that contain prehistoric and historic remains.

Prehistoric cultural resources include abandoned Indian villages, camps, rock shelters, caves, pictographs, vision quests sites, hunting blinds, traps, lithic procurement sources and workshops, human burials, and cambium peeled pine trees.

Historic cultural resources include standing buildings and ruins depicting the ranching and homesteading period along with more human burials and industrial mining. The USDA Forest Service administrative guard stations, fire lookouts, bridges, airfields, and trails are all part of the cultural history of the wilderness.

B. Desired Future Condition

Heritage resources within the FC-RONRW are managed (i.e., inventoried, monitored, protected and preserved) consistent with law, regulation, and policy for the public benefit and knowledge while enhancing the wilderness experience. Special cultural resource values identified in the CIWA are recognized in decisions affecting the wilderness.

C. Goals

1. Cultural resource values are protected and managed within the FC-RONRW to meet the requirements of the NHPA, Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), Forest Land Resource Management Act (FLRMA), and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA).
2. Recognize the heritage history of the area as a component of the wilderness resource.

D. Objectives

1. Implement the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement with the Idaho State SHPO and Native American Tribes.
1. Provide for appropriate inventory, monitoring, protection, interpretation and additional research to locate, preserve, and/or enhance heritage resources.
2. Enforce laws and regulations to minimize vandalism, theft, and inadvertent damage to heritage resources.
3. Emphasize resolving problems in the areas where there are known or potential impacts and conflicts.
5. Annually coordinate heritage resource programs among managing Forests.
6. Inventory and evaluate 10 percent of the recorded heritage resource sites each year. Ongoing inventories should record all heritage resources discovered. Record historical ruins as part of the regular heritage resources inventory process, since site values other than "structural" may exist.
8. Continue to nominate sites (historic and prehistoric) determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places during the planning period.
9. Annually update O&M plans, including fire protection plans, for each property listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Properties Currently Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Property Name	Managing Unit
Cold Meadows Administrative Site	Krassel RD, Payette NF
Cabin Creek Ranch Historic District	Krassel RD, Payette NF
Artic Point Fire Lookout	Krassel RD, Payette NF
Chamberlain Administrative Site	Krassel RD, Payette NF

E. Standards and Guidelines

General

1. Follow the Cultural Resources Programmatic Agreement with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Native American Tribes that defines and clarifies coordination and consultation procedures and processes or any in-place agreements that will be employed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties as a result of management activities. (S)
2. Use interpretive monographs, off-site brochures, portal contacts, wilderness ranger contacts and other appropriate methods to educate and enhance public appreciation and protection of heritage resources and the wilderness experience. Make heritage resource training available to outfitters and guides. (G)
3. Consider approving scientific research if it contributes to wilderness management objectives for the identification, protection, preservation and public appreciation of heritage resources. (G)
4. Provide for cultural resource inventories in areas that have not been surveyed for cultural resources. (G)
5. Examine recorded but unevaluated historic sites to determine significance and interpretative potential. Priority should be given to the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild Rivers. (G)
6. Where recreational sites or other activities impact significant or unevaluated cultural resource sites, the following guidelines will apply: (G)

- a. Conduct surface collections and, where warranted, subsurface testing to determine significance and the range of impacts that are occurring. (See also 36 CFR 293.15c.)
 - b. If significant values are threatened, develop a protection or mitigation plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
7. Interpret historic sites and themes appropriate to their significance, condition, location, or other management need. (G)
8. Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection will be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service heritage personnel. (G)
9. Implement site-specific management direction for sites listed below following cultural resource guidelines in FSM 2360 and the Programmatic Agreement (available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest). (G)
- a. Stabilization – Structures judged to be historically significant that have major or minor defects, stabilize to prevent further deterioration and subsequently move to maintenance category.

Stabilization
Stoddard LO Butts Point LO Fern Creek Cabin

- b. Restoration - Structures judged to be historically significant that have major defects and would be restored to Secretary's standards.

Restoration
Warm Springs Ranger Station

- c. Rehabilitation - Structures judged to be historically significant that have repairable defects, rehabilitate to Secretary's standards and subsequently maintain.

Rehabilitation
Joe Bump's Cabin + Sagebrush Lookout Smith Gulch Cabin

- d. Maintain - Historically significant structures are maintained to preserve heritage values or adapt for new use and maintain to preserve heritage resource values.

Maintain
Ruffneck Lookout
Pinyon Peak Lookout
Cold Meadows Administrative Site (listed on NRHP)
Chamberlain Administrative Site (listed on NRHP)
Swet Cabin (status uncertain)
Powerhouse Cabin
Powerhouse Mill
Cabin Creek Post Office and Blackie Wallace Cabin
Jim Moore Ranch
Rheo Wolfe Place

- e. Disposal - Structures judged not to be historically significant will be removed.

Dispose
Boulder Creek Cabin
Falconberry Ranch
Mid Cottonwood Point Lookout
Crofoot Ranch
Cottonwood Creek Cabin
Lantz Bar Visitors Center
Sunny Bar Camp
Sheep Creek Camp
White Goat Lookout (burned in 1989?)
Kitchen Creek Camp
Fern Creek Camp
Sawlog Gulch Cabin
Big Sheepeater Cabin
Proctor Creek Cabin
Rush Creek Point LO

- f. No Action – Allow the following historically significant structures to naturally deteriorate.

No Action – Deteriorate Naturally
Arctic Point Lookout (listed in NRHP)
Coyote Springs Phone Booth
Rock Rabbit Lookout
Conyer Cabin
Blondies Cabin

No Action – Deteriorate Naturally
Mule Creek Point Lookout
Falconberry Ranch Barn
Dillinger Meadow Cabin
Lower Mahan Mine Complex
Snowshoe Mine Homeowner site
Ramey Lookout
Slow Gulch Cabin
Biggs Ranch
Red Bluff Ranch
Catherine Lake Cabin
Barn Cabin
Beaver Creek Cabin
Rocky Point Lookout

- g. All remaining structures, judged not to be historically significant, and for which there is no administrative need, will be allowed to deteriorate naturally.
- h. Develop a fire protection plan for structures scheduled for stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation or maintenance. Include firefighter safety issues, special protection techniques to preserve historic values, and conformance with cultural resource direction.

Middle Fork and Salmon River Management Zones

1. Conduct intensive investigations, including test excavations and analysis of the identified heritage resources coincidental with campsites where a) the campsite is very popular and/or topographically constrained so that its closure is unacceptable, or b) the site appears to represent a pit house village or is evidence of a generally unrepresented time period. (S)
2. Where closure of a campsite is unacceptable but where the associated heritage resource is deemed significant, recover the associated heritage values through excavation and detailed description and analysis. (S)
3. Where closure of a campsite may be acceptable, and where the associated heritage resource is deemed significant, either:
 - a) discontinue use of the site, providing an alternative campsite in a location not coincidental with prehistoric or historic values, **or**
 - b) recover an adequate sample of the affected heritage information while maintaining the campsite. (S)

4. Where closure of a campsite may be acceptable, but where the associated heritage resources are of less significance, continue use of the campsite but monitor the heritage values occasionally to evaluate their stability within the following parameters: (G)
 - a. When management recommendations cannot be fully met, managers may adjust heritage resource priorities based on professional input and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
 - b. Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection should be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service heritage resource personnel.
5. As a protective measure, all known pictographs and petroglyphs will be thoroughly documented. (S)
6. Prehistoric sites on the Middle Fork that should receive priority management attention to avoid cultural resource problems include: Cameron Creek, Hospital Bar, Survey Creek, Johnny Walker Camp, Camas Creek, Lightning Creek, Cliffside Camp, and Pebble Beach. (G)
7. Prehistoric sites on the Salmon River that should receive priority management attention to avoid cultural resource problems include: Corn Creek, Corey Bar, Bruin Creek, Big Mallard Camp, Indian Creek Bar, and Spindle Creek. (G)
8. Interpretation of historic and prehistoric sites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon Rivers will occur outside of wilderness. (S)
9. Limited interpretation of historic and prehistoric sites along the Salmon River may occur within the river corridor provided it maintains or enhances the values for which the river was designated. (S)

E. Monitoring

Determine progress in inventorying and evaluating all known cultural resource sites.

Indicator

1. The percent of previously recorded cultural resource sites receiving annual site inventory and evaluation - implementation follows the programmatic agreement with SHPO.

VII. Fire Management

A. Background

Fire within the FC-RONRW has and continues to be the most conspicuous, frequent and dramatic change agent to the wilderness landscape.

The environmental assessment that discussed the proposed action of returning fire to its more natural role was completed and approved for use in 1985. The 1985 Fire Management Plan was updated in 1987, 1990, and 2001. This document provides the complimentary direction for the Wildland Fire Use Management Guidebook.

Since 1985 the FC-RONRW has experienced significant changes in landscape due to fire disturbance. Between 1985 and 2000 more than 1 million acres have burned from wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire. Many of the fires were in excess of 50,000 acres, and involved all of the fire group types found in the wilderness.

Nearly all of the acres burned since 1985 were under the confine or contain suppression strategy.

B. Desired Future Condition

Landscapes exhibit vegetative conditions created by natural events such as fire.

C. Goals

1. Lightning caused fires will be permitted to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within the FC-RONRW.
2. Risks and consequences of wildfire will be reduced to an acceptable level.

D. Objectives

1. Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.
2. Plan, implement, and maintain a sufficient detection program capable of supporting the fire management direction.
3. Use wildland and prescribed fire in a safe, carefully planned and cost-effective manner to benefit, protect, maintain and enhance wilderness resources; to reduce future suppression costs; and to the extent possible, restore natural ecological processes.

4. Safely implement the appropriate response and suppress unwanted wildland fires at minimum cost consistent with wilderness objectives.
5. Provide a smoke management program that reduces the impacts of residual smoke on air quality.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. The Wildland Fire Use Management Guidebook (available at the Salmon-Challis NF or on line at <http://fsweb.s-c.r4.fs.fed.us/wf/guidebook.htm>) provides direction for implementing Wildland Fire Use within the FC-RONR Wilderness. The Guidebook established three Fire Risk Zones that represent a relative measure of the threat to life, property, or the wilderness boundary depending on time of season and environmental conditions. (S)
2. All lighting caused fires will be evaluated as potential Wildland Fire Use candidates. (S)
3. A Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) will be initiated for all wildland fires. (S)
4. Suppression actions will be taken where lightning-caused fires pose serious threats to life and/or property within wilderness or to life, property, or natural resources outside of wilderness and person-caused fires. The appropriate management response will be timely, effective and efficient, providing for safety first. (S)
5. The appropriate management response and corresponding strategies will consider the impacts of that action on the wilderness resource. Minimum Impact Management Techniques will be implemented whenever suppression actions are taken. (S)
6. All fire management activities will be conducted in a manner compatible with overall wilderness management objectives. Preference will be given to methods and equipment that cause the least: (G)
 - a. Alteration of the wilderness landscape
 - b. Disturbance of the land surface
 - c. Disturbance to visitor solitude
 - d. Reduction of visibility during periods of visitor user
 - e. Adverse effect to other air quality related values
7. Fire camps, helispots and other temporary facilities or other temporary facilities or improvements will be located outside the wilderness boundary wherever feasible. Disturbed areas within wilderness will be restored to as natural an appearance as possible. (G)
8. Accomplish fire prevention in such a way as to minimize impacts on visitor's wilderness experience. (G)

9. Restrict fire prevention and signing and contacts to wilderness trailheads and portals, except where essential to wilderness preservation and resource protection. Reduce interior visitor contacts as much as practical. (G)
10. Continue operating fire lookouts in the wilderness, as needed. (G)
11. Supplement fire prevention efforts during high fire danger periods and in high use areas by increased involvement of Wilderness Rangers. (G)
12. Permit open fires, except when existing and expected fire danger justified implementation of fire closure orders. (G)
13. Coordinate proposed fire closures and restrictions wilderness-wide. (G)
14. Prescribed fire will be used to reduce unnatural buildups of fuels only if necessary to reduce the risks and consequence of wildfire to an acceptable level and only where the use of prescribed fire or other fuel treatment measures outside of wilderness is not sufficient to achieve fire management objectives within wilderness. (S)
15. Work with fire managers and line officers to develop a broad understanding of appropriate responses to fire in the wilderness. Discussion should include: (G)
 - a. The basis for fire use within the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1980 Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
 - b. The role of Minimum Necessary Analysis as a principle process for addressing activities, including fire management, in wilderness.

F. Monitoring

Follow the monitoring guidance in the Wildland Fire Use Management Guidebook.

Indicators

1. Amount and type of motorized use authorizations for each fire
2. Number and percent of acres of Wildland Fire Use
3. Number and percent of acres of wildfire
4. Number and percent of acres of prescribed fire

VIII. Fish and Wildlife Resources

A. Background

Wildlife habitat and fish habitat within the wilderness is essentially in a natural condition. Habitat quality is extremely variable and is generally quite productive, accommodating a wide diversity of wildlife and fish.

Mule deer, whitetail deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear, mountain lion, and moose are commonly observed wilderness residents. Population trends for all eight species are stable or slowly increasing. Moose are the least numerous. Whitetail deer, while not abundant, are expanding their range and are found in Chamberlain Basin, along the main Salmon River; on the west side of the Middle Fork near Little Loon Creek near the mouth of Stoddard Creek and in the Horse Creek drainage.

Non-native species that were introduced into the area prior to designation as wilderness include: chukar partridge, introduced in 1955, and common along the main and Middle Fork of the Salmon River and in many tributary drainages; gray (Hungarian) partridge, introduced in cultivated areas but reported in the wilderness; and wild turkey, first introduced in the Salmon River Breaks in 1961.

Four federally listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species are known to utilize the wilderness: northern Rocky Mountain wolves, grizzly bears, bald eagles, and peregrine falcons.

The Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Team, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, completed the Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan in 1987, calling for reintroduction of wolves to central Idaho. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Reintroduction of Gray Wolves to Yellowstone National Park and Central Idaho was completed in May of 1994, and the Record of Decision was published on August 10, 1994.

On January 14, 1995, four gray wolves from Canada were released into the FC-RONRW at the Corn Creek Campground on the main Salmon River. On January 20, 1995, eleven more wolves were released in the wilderness from the Indian Creek and Thomas Creek airstrips on the upper Middle Fork of the Salmon. In January 1996, twenty additional gray wolves were released into the same portion of the FC-RONRW. The wolves were fitted with radio-collars and have been periodically relocated or "tracked" since their release. Most of the released wolves have moved freely within the wilderness although some have traveled beyond the wilderness boundary to the north and south. Several wolf packs have become established from these releases and have established territories in the wilderness and are now considered residents of the FC-RONRW.

The FR-RONRW provides nationally critical habitat for salmon and steelhead fish species. Historic quality and quantity of anadromous fish habitat within the wilderness has been retained. Population numbers have experienced serious reductions since 1938, but with only minor exceptions, anadromous fish production problems are the result of activities outside the wilderness.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Appendix I) regarding fish stocking provides guidance on the stocking of lakes in the wilderness.

The Special Mining Management Zone contains important bighorn sheep habitat, which Congress identified as requiring special management considerations when mineral development occurs.

B. Desired Future Condition

The FC-RONR Wilderness land, lakes, and streams provide a variety of consumptive (i.e., hunting and fishing) and non-consumptive (i.e., viewing, photography) recreation opportunities. Wilderness managers cooperate with fish and wildlife management agencies to emphasize native species and their habitats. Managers will favor fish and wildlife resources when they resolve or eliminate identified conflicts between recreational uses and fish and wildlife populations or habitats.

Natural forces primarily affect fish and wildlife resources, and management actions recognize the predominance of natural forces. Anadromous fish migration corridors on the rivers are unimpeded.

C. Goals

1. The forces of nature primarily affect native species in the FC-RONR Wilderness, and management actions recognize the predominance of natural forces.
2. Biological and social functions of native animal populations are not noticeably impaired by human presence or activities. Natural processes and key habitat components such as birthing/rearing areas determine population structure and numbers; winter range and migration corridors are not impaired by human activities.
3. Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (TES) plant and animal species and their habitats are protected as directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. State of Idaho Species of Special Concern receive protection and management consideration compatible with Department goals and objectives when consistent with wilderness objectives.
4. Fisheries programs emphasize natural fish spawning over fish stocking. Both resident and anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat is protected.

D. Objectives

1. The FC-RONR Wilderness serves as a refuge for native threatened, endangered, proposed, and sensitive species. It protects existing remnant populations that inhabit the FC-RONR Wilderness and provides natural habitats for reintroduced native species. Wilderness managers evaluate effects of all human activities on fish and wildlife species to reduce or eliminate potential conflicts, restore populations and maintain quality habitats in a natural condition.
2. Biological opinions, watershed biological assessments and letters of concurrence from NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service will be followed. Idaho Department of Fish and Game Species Management Plans and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plans will be supported.
3. Recreation/wildlife conflicts will be evaluated and seasonal use restrictions will be initiated as needed to eliminate measurable problems.

E. Standards and Guidelines

Fish

1. Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native fish species will be permitted only when analysis shows that: (S)
 - a. TES species will not be adversely affected;
 - b. Populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored;
 - c. Reintroduction of native species is compatible with goals and objectives of this Wilderness Plan, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
 - d. Significant values of the FC-RONR Wilderness will not be impaired, such as impacts to other native aquatic species;
 - e. Stocking occurred prior to wilderness designation.
2. Provide for statutory protection for wilderness-dependent resident and anadromous fish. Forest Service management activities will contribute to the protection of the genetic integrity of wild and native steelhead trout, summer chinook, bull trout, and westslope cutthroat trout. (S)
3. Stocking of lakes is restricted to lakes stocked prior to wilderness designation. (S)
4. Stocking will be eliminated where potential conflicts may occur with native aquatic species or where agreement is reached between cooperating agencies on a management change. (S)
5. Aerial stocking of lakes is permitted only in lakes previously stocked by aircraft prior to wilderness designation. (S)

6. Fish stocking should normally be accomplished outside the heavy recreational use season. (G)
7. All new projects will comply with PACFISH and INFISH or their successor strategy. (S)
8. Clearing of debris, which impedes anadromous and west-slope cutthroat trout migration, may be permitted using non-motorized methods. (G)

Wildlife

1. Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native wildlife species will be permitted only when analysis shows that: (S)
 - a. TES species will not be adversely affected;
 - b. Populations of native species reduced or eliminated by human activity will be restored;
 - c. Reintroduction of historically native predatory species is compatible with goals and objectives of this Wilderness Plan, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and
 - d. Significant values of the FC-RONR Wilderness will not be impaired.
2. Control of problem animals will be permitted only on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, APHIS-Wildlife Services and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and with Regional Forester approval. (S)
3. Habitat improvements will not be conducted except as an indirect effect of reverting human-altered ecosystems back to conditions that are more natural. (S)
4. Salting, supplemental minerals and nutrients, or supplemental feeding of wildlife is prohibited. (S)
5. Stocking or introduction of non-native species, such as chukar, turkey, or gray partridge, is prohibited. (S)

F. Monitoring

Habitat and population conditions and trends of both game and nongame fish and wildlife species inhabiting the wilderness will be monitored.

Indicators

1. Percent of forage utilization on selected transects within seasonally important wild ungulate habitats;
2. Ratio of males, females, and young in wild ungulate populations.

IX. Information and Education

A. Background

Information regarding the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and Middle Fork and Salmon River is available at Forest Service offices. Additional information is provided at trailheads and river launch points. Wilderness and River Rangers provide information and education to visitors. Visitor contacts at river launch points continue to be a primary educational opportunity. Such contacts are intended to inform the visitor about routes of travel, safety precautions, wilderness ethics, history, regulations and administrative activities.

A draft Information and education plan was created in 1993, but has never been completed or adopted. The Forests initiate and participate in a variety of wilderness education efforts each year with local schools, communities, and user groups.

A 1:100,000 scale visitors map of the FC-RONR Wilderness continues to be published and well received. Two map booklets that cover the Middle Fork and Salmon River corridors have recently been updated. These maps are very popular with the floating community and serve a valuable role in providing resource and camping information.

B. Desired Future Condition

Information and education efforts are effective in helping visitors enjoy and protect wilderness and Wild River resources.

C. Goals

1. Visitors are aware of special rules and the reason for those rules needed to protect wilderness and Wild River resources within the FC-RONR Wilderness.
2. Interpretive messages and education efforts are coordinated among all administrative units managing the FC-RONR Wilderness.

D. Objectives

1. Develop information and education strategies to provide needed information to various users compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic rivers were designated to protect. Within five years complete an information and education plan for the FC-RONRW.
2. Use proactive approaches to teaching wilderness values and Leave No Trace wilderness ethics.

3. Continue and expand information and education efforts by Wilderness and River Rangers in the wilderness.
4. Continue information and education efforts at Boundary Creek, Indian Creek and Corn Creek.
5. Continue and improve efforts for all users, both float boaters and land based users, to apply and use appropriate Leave No Trace wilderness ethics for river and land based activities.
6. Continue the Noxious Weeds Education program with the Student Conservation Association, partners, and private landowners.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Emphasize the need for all visitors to the river corridors to use fire pans, pack out ashes, and pack out human waste. (G)
2. Emphasize protection of heritage resources within the wilderness in general and at certain named campsites specifically. (G)
3. Fall and spring visitors to the Salmon River cause a disproportionate amount of resource impacts. Focus on river etiquette and leave-no-trace practices for these visitors during spring and fall. (G)
4. Continue to provide wilderness visitors with Leave No Trace messages. (G)
5. Provide a rationale for why wilderness structures are appropriate to protect the wilderness resource, but not provided for visitor comfort or convenience. (G)
6. Encourage visitors to use established campsites rather than to create new campsites in order to minimize their effects. (G)
7. Encourage visitors to select established campsites that do not encroach on water or riparian areas. (G)
8. Make visitors aware that they should not camp on or impact cultural sites, to the extent that the sites are identified or recognizable. (G)
9. Develop trailhead educational displays regarding wilderness ethics. (G)
10. Develop wilderness education programs for specific user groups as well as for school programs. (G)
11. Develop displays that can be used at public events and meetings to help promote good wilderness ethics. (G)

12. Visitor contact and education efforts will emphasize personal portal contacts to improve visitor orientation and explain rules and regulations. Both on-site and off-site efforts will be used when appropriate. (G)
13. Educate users on the value of camping at sites already impacted by human activities. Minimize dispersal of groups to new areas that are not impacted by past use. (G)
14. Maintain public contact with Internet web pages, news releases, public meetings and an active fire information program. (G)
15. Programs such as FIREWISE and Living with Fire will be used to provide fire safety information to private inholdings. (G)
16. Maps and brochures will be used to inform the public on use problems, minimum impact camping techniques, and conditions of occupancy and use. (G)
17. Wilderness ethics will be emphasized to the public, outfitters, agencies, clubs, civic groups, and educational institutions to promote wise use of the wilderness. (G)

X. Land Ownership and Acquisition

A. Background

There are 43 parcels of non-federal land containing 6,329.22 acres remaining in the FC-RONRW. The privately owned parcels were patented as either homesteads or mining claims. While a few of the mining properties continue to be used for that purpose, virtually all the rest are now associated with some form of outdoor recreation use. Some degree of farm and ranch activity still occurs on many of these, but only in support of the recreational activity; e.g., grazing of pack and saddle stock, hay production for pack and saddle stock. Many of the private parcels are subdivided into some form of multiple-ownership.

Approximately 11 of the private properties are operated to a varying extent as resort/lodges, catering to the recreation/public and other wilderness and Wild River users. Most of these properties include substantial improvements and developments, including lodges, barns, cabins, cultivated lawns and fields, and airstrips. Similar facilities and services are located at two State-owned sites and one Forest Service site under Special Use permit.

The University of Idaho property, the Taylor Ranch, is used by the Wildlife Research Institute and has also been leased for outfitting and guiding use.

The Department of Fish and Game purchased the 11 parcels they now own in the 1940's for wildlife habitat. These were mostly abandoned homesteads. Most are leased to outfitters.

Seventeen parcels containing approximately 4,400 acres have been acquired by the Forest Service through purchase or exchange during the past 30 years.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for purchase of scenic easements, by condemnation if necessary. At the time of enactment, thirteen parcels of private land were located either partially or totally within the 79 mile long Wild river corridor of the Salmon River. These tracts ranged in size from five to 120 acres. Scenic easements have been acquired on five parcels and fee title was acquired on one parcel. Additional acquisitions are being pursued on a willing seller basis. To date along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, the scenic easement authority has been utilized only for a portion of the Pistol Creek Ranch.

The following are known locations where a trail right-of-way or easement is needed:

Bernard State Section	Bradley Parcel on S. Fk. Salmon	Cameron Ranch
Canyon Creek State Section	Flying B Ranch	Greyhound Mine
Hidden Valley Ranch	Mackay Bar	Mitchell Ranch
Monumental Ranch	Mormon Ranch	Pistol Creek Ranch

Romaine Ranch
Stonebraker Ranch
White Creek State Section

Root Ranch
Thomas Creek Airfield
Venable Mine

Simplot Ranch
Triple Creek Ranch

Approximately 802.4 acres of public domain (BLM) are included within the FC-RONR Wilderness located on the Krassel R.D.

B. Desired Future Condition

Wilderness boundaries are free from trespass or encroachment. Available in-holdings are acquired to prevent future development or degradation of the wilderness resource.

C. Goals

1. Acquire lands and interests in lands as necessary to restore and protect wilderness values.
2. Acquire non-Federal lands in the wilderness on a willing buyer-willing seller basis using all available acquisition methods.
3. Acquire rights-of-way for trail access, both within and to the wilderness, across State and private lands.

D. Objectives

1. Develop an Inter-Agency Agreement with the Bureau of Land Management assigning administration of public domain lands to the USDA-Forest Service, pending a more permanent transfer of jurisdiction.
2. Cooperate with and assist County officials in developing zoning ordinances compatible with wilderness and Wild and Scenic River System objectives.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Evaluate and respond to offers from willing sellers and make periodic contacts to identify them. (G)
2. Where private landowners are unwilling to sell in fee, investigate willingness to sell partial interest (conservation easements) to reduce current or potential adverse development. (G)
3. Work with State agencies and private landowners to promote management practices that are in keeping with wilderness concepts on State lands. (G)

4. Remove improvements and restore natural/near natural conditions on all acquired lands except as provided in the Aviation and Cultural Resource sections. (S)
5. Reserved interest deeds and scenic and conservation easement provisions will include identification, protection, and interpretation of significant heritage resources. (G)
6. Use land exchange authorities rather than direct purchase, if possible. (G)
7. Acquire scenic easements on all private lands in the Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild Rivers corridors that are not available in fee from willing sellers, using the following guidelines: (G)
 - a. Minimize further development of the property.
 - b. Permit new structures essential for continuance of existing land uses. To the extent possible, such structures should be located out of sight from the river and in harmony with surroundings.
 - c. Encourage alteration of existing improvements to cure adverse effects.
 - d. Permit no reflective roofs on new buildings; convert existing ones to fire resistant shingle, or earth-toned composition or metal.
8. Condemnation authority may be used, as needed, to acquire scenic easements on private lands in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. (G)

XI. Land Uses – Withdrawals and Special Uses

A. Background

Withdrawals

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established that effective January 1, 1984, a statutory withdrawal is applied to wilderness. The CIWA exempts the Special Mining Management Zone from that withdrawal as to its effect on exploration and development of cobalt and associated minerals. The CIWA prohibits dredge and placer mining in the Salmon and Middle Fork Wild and Scenic Rivers and in the tributaries of the Middle Fork Salmon River.

Other withdrawals may be established by various authorities. Within the FC-RONRW and the Wild Rivers, approximately 177,044 acres of withdrawals are presently established. These include Power Site Classifications, which have only limited withdrawal effect, and were established in the 1920's due to potential for hydropower development.

Special Uses

The outfitting and guiding business is, with the exception of the limited amount of grazing and mining occurring, the only commercial enterprise in the wilderness.

The number of outfitter and guide permits available for the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers is capped, at 30 and 28, respectively.

Approximately (6) road segments totaling (30) miles are now included within the wilderness. These are all mining access roads; most were constructed 30 to 50 years ago. Some, primarily the road down Big Creek, came into general public usage, but this has been controlled in recent years by closing the road to all but miners with permits to use the road for necessary mining access. User authorization, maintenance responsibility, and management direction have been uncertain.

B. Desired Future Condition

Withdrawals provide for necessary public and administrative needs. All lands within the FC-RONR Wilderness are withdrawn from mineral entry except for those with valid existing rights as of January 1, 1984. Special use permit operations are the minimum necessary to provide valuable wilderness experiences to the public.

C. Goals

1. Withdraw from mineral entry any areas identified as necessary for public and administrative purposes.
2. Manage commercial and other special use permits that are authorized in wilderness in a manner that results in the least possible impact on the wilderness resource.

D. Objectives

1. Periodically evaluate administrative withdrawals to ensure the minimum required withdrawals are in place for public and administrative purposes.
2. Periodically evaluate existing water transmission improvements and terminate when no longer needed.

E. Standards and Guidelines***Withdrawals***

1. Discontinue administrative withdrawals where statutory withdrawals exist. Remove metal withdrawal signs at these locations. (G)
2. Continue other existing withdrawals at sites where public and administrative values are identified. (G)
3. Permit existing domestic and power-generating water developments until no longer needed. (S)

Land Status

1. Recommend no designations of National Natural Landmarks. (S)

Special Uses

Refer to the XIV. Recreation- Land Based section for standards and guidelines that apply to land based outfitter and guides.

Refer to the XV. Recreation- Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and XVI. Recreation- Salmon River sections, respectively, for standards and guidelines that apply to river-based outfitter and guides.

1. Issue no new special use permits except for those activities that are determined appropriate in wilderness, such as: (S)

- a. Research
 - b. Cultural resource investigation
 - c. Essential mining access
 - d. Resource information gathering.
2. Issue no new special use permits for the following activities: (S)
 - a. Contests or organized competitive events. (FSM 2323.11e)
 - b. Commercial filming
 - c. Soliciting
 - d. Hydroelectric power proposals, except in the Threemile and Jersey Creeks as provided by section 7(a)(4) of the CIWA.

Interior Road Management – Road Access

1. For approved mining or private land access roads, the following guidelines will apply: (G)
 - a. Issue a Class D special use permit.
 - b. Require the posting of a reclamation bond to cover rehabilitation work after the end of the activity.
 - c. Require “best management practice” techniques, procedures, and standards designed to minimize water quality degradation and spread of noxious weeds.
 - d. Specify construction standards and mitigation requirements with follow-up monitoring and compliance inspections.
 - e. Access under the permit will be limited to actual need.
 - f. Where several users are involved, road use fees will be proportionately levied according to the amount of actual use.
 - g. Where several users use the same road, encourage the formation of a “road users association” and issue one permit to the association when practicable.
2. When signs are required for posting non-federal lands within the wilderness, they should conform to present landline practice and be discreetly placed. (G)
3. The standard metal wilderness boundary marker should be used only where administrative priorities warrant them. (S)

XII. Livestock Grazing

A. Background

Forage is used by wildlife, recreation livestock, sheep, and cattle. Part or all of 16 grazing allotments and nine Special Use Permit grazing areas are within the FC-RONR Wilderness. Approximately 1,015 cattle, 4,500 sheep and over 400 horses utilize forage amounting to approximately 4,655 animal-use-months (AUMS) of grazing annually. Total acreage of the allotments is approximately 528,000 acres, of which the grazed acreage is about 45,000 acres, or less than 2% of the wilderness. Land suitable for livestock grazing varies from less than 1 to 15 percent of each individual allotment.

Ten allotments include improvement plans containing approved structural and non-structural improvement projects. Existing range improvements include:

- a. Five miles of fence (Elk Creek C&H, Pistol Creek H, Mahoney Creek C&H, Cabin Creek C&H, Loon Creek C&H, and Eddie Creek C&H Allotments)
- b. Three water troughs, with approximately one mile of pipeline and spring developments (Blue Bunch S&C Allotment)
- c. Five hundred acres of wyethia control (Elk Creek C&H Allotment: 445 acres; Blue Bunch S&G Allotment: 55 acres)
- d. Twenty acres of seeded area (Blue Bunch S&G Allotment)
- e. Two constructed sheep bedgrounds ((Blue Bunch S&G Allotment)
- f. Seven study exclosures (Elk Creek C&H, Range Creek C&H, Mahoney Creek C&F, Cabin Creek C&H, Lower Salmon H Allotments, and Lower Cache Creek and Cove Creek).

B. Desired Future Condition

Utilization of forage will occur in a way that maintains natural processes of plant succession. Forage will remain plentiful for wildlife.

C. Goals

1. Manage all grazed areas to keep vegetation and soil in a good to excellent condition, with special emphasis on high elevation areas, riparian zones, and the perpetuation of native species.

2. Manage all domestic livestock grazing to achieve and maintain upper mid-seral or higher condition and improving trend in all grazed areas, including uplands and riparian zones.

D. Objectives

1. Domestic livestock grazing, where established before designation of the wilderness, will be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulation as needed.
2. Domestic grazing will comply with Allotment Management Plans and annual operating instructions, incorporate range analysis, and be updated at least every 10 years.
3. Evaluate conditions and grazing capacities of high lakes, hot springs, and other high use sites.
4. Identify the need for and locations of “stock friendly” sites in and adjacent to the river corridors.
5. Annually complete range condition analysis on 10% of pastures assigned to outfitter assigned camps.

E. Standards and Guidelines

General Grazing

1. Priorities for the use of available forage are: (S)
 - a. Wildlife
 - b. Domestic livestock under term grazing permits
 - c. Forest Service administrative pack and saddle stock
 - d. Recreational pack and saddle stock (includes both outfitter stock authorized by livestock use permits and recreational non-outfitter stock, which may not require a permit).
2. All supplemental livestock feed will be certified weed-free. (S)
3. No straw is allowed. (S)
4. Stock salting may be permitted if mixed with grain or in block form, if located to minimize trampling and soil disturbance, and outside riparian areas, according to allotment management plans, outfitter and guide operating plans or livestock use permits. (G)

5. Salt in block form must be secured off the ground in a waterproof container, located away from camps, trails, and live water, and removed when livestock are removed. (S)
6. Identify areas needing grazing closures or modification. Appropriate corrective action will be taken to minimize or eliminate conflicts with fish and wildlife, watershed or wilderness values. Grazing area closures or restrictions, when implemented, will be appropriately identified and administered to allow natural healing of impacted areas. (G)

Domestic Livestock Grazing

1. As authorized in the Allotment Management Plan and Annual Operating Instructions, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport, may be permitted only where other practical alternatives are not available. (G)
2. Existing structural range improvements may be retained and maintained if needed for proper allotment management. (G)
3. Construction of new, or replacement of deteriorated grazing allotment improvements is permitted only if in accordance with the Allotment Management Plans. Non-structural improvements can be approved if they were part of management at the time the wilderness was established, and where their continuance is needed to maintain livestock grazing operations. Unneeded improvements will be phased out. Reconstruction of facilities requires the use of native materials that harmonizes with the wilderness character. (S)
4. Grazing standards are established in the Allotment Management Plans and Annual Operating Instructions. (G)

Outfitter Guide Livestock Grazing

1. Grazing of pack and saddle stock will be approved and authorized on a case-by-case basis considering season, forage availability, and needs of wildlife and other wilderness users. (G)
2. Forage utilization by pack and saddle stock will not exceed 30 percent. (S)

F. Monitoring

Refer to Allotment Management Plans for monitoring requirements for Domestic Livestock.

Other livestock monitoring is to determine condition and trend of vegetation used by recreational livestock.

Indicators

1. Utilization rates
2. Stubble heights

XIII. Minerals

A. Background

The discovery of gold on the Salmon River in the 1860's touched off the Salmon River gold rush. An estimated 20,000 people were attracted to the area during the next 30 to 40 years. Mining camps, roads, and other developments resulted in association with the major strike areas. Most of the areas of significant mining activity were excluded from the River of No Return Wilderness when Congress designated the wilderness boundary.

Mining districts within and contiguous to the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness have yielded more than \$95 million (value at time of production) worth of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, antimony, cobalt, nickel, and mercury ore. The Thunder Mountains Ramey Ridge, Seafoam, Pistol Creek Ridge, Big Creek, Parker Mountain, Camas/Yellowjacket, Loon Creek, and Dixie areas were the major mining locations.

Many of the streams within the wilderness experienced dredge and placer mining activity. During the 1870's and during subsequent periods of major economic depression, gravels along most of the Salmon River and its tributaries were worked for placer gold.

Congress, in recognition of the need to facilitate extraction of the Blackbird cobalt, specifically designated the probable mining area as a Special Mining Management Zone within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness; however, there are no current claims in this area.

As of November 8, 1995 (BLM records), only 25 mining claims remain within the wilderness. Twenty-three patented mining claims are present in the wilderness and associated Wild River corridors.

Cobalt exploration in the Special Mining Management Zone is not being accomplished as originally scheduled, primarily because of a slump in the price of cobalt. The potential cobalt ore body in this special area is a substantial part of claims dropped.

Currently, no large-scale mining operations are active within the wilderness, but five mines have been developed adjacent to the area, which involve significant amounts of land and resource impacts.

1. Stibnite Project (gold) near the west boundary
2. Thompson Creek Project (molybdenum) near the south boundary
3. Grouse Creek Project (gold), adjacent to the south boundary
4. Dewey-Gold Reef Venture (gold) in the Thunder Mountain area

5. Yellowjacket Mine (gold) north of Yellowjacket Creek, on the eastern side of the wilderness

B. Desired Future Condition

Mineral exploration and development will not detract from the wilderness or impact resources in the FC-RONR Wilderness.

C. Goals

1. Coordinate and cooperate with other federal and state agencies with authority and expertise in mineral activities.
2. Operations on valid claims are processed quickly and in a manner that protects the wilderness resource.
3. Hazardous materials from past and present operations do not pose an environmental threat to lands and waters either within or outside the FC-RONR Wilderness.
4. Management emphasis within the Special Mining Management Zone is on mining as the dominant use with reasonable measures taken to protect bighorn sheep habitat.

D. Objectives

1. Survey all valid mineral claims and abandoned mines by the year 2010 for hazardous materials and safety hazards.
2. Monitor the number of mining locations with resource problems such as hazardous materials, erosion and garbage.

E. Standards and Guidelines

Wilderness wide

1. Reasonable access is allowed to valid mineral claims established before December 31, 1983. Such access is only for essential and exclusive use for the valid mining operations. (S)
2. Reasonable access will be located to have the least lasting impact in wilderness values. To accomplish this, the use of motorized access by ground or air to claims shall be authorized only when proven essential. Road, trail, bridge, or aircraft landing area construction or improvements is limited to those clearly identified as essential to the operation. (S)

3. Whenever possible, inform wilderness visitors about mining operations that may affect their wilderness experience, to provide for safety and reduce the possibility of conflicts. (G)
4. Require a written Plan of Operation for all operations that involve nonconforming uses and/or are likely to involve significant disturbance of surface resources. (S)
5. Require detailed descriptions of proposed operations including proposed structures, improvements, access to claims, means of transportation, activity periods, reclamation activities, and schedules and measures to be taken to meet the requirements for environmental protection and compliance with State and Federal air and water quality standards. (S)
6. Use Forest Service Mineral Examiners to assess the proposed mineral development in determining: (G)
 - a. Status of the asserted rights of the claimant
 - b. That proposed methods of development are needed and reasonable and that the proposed operation is the next logical step in the orderly development of the mineral resources
 - c. Which alternative methods are possible and reasonable to minimize or mitigate impacts on surface resources
7. Enforce the prohibition on dredge and placer mining within the Middle Fork and its tributary streams in their entirety, and within the Wild segment of the Salmon River. (S)

Special Mining Management Zone

1. Administer prospecting, exploration and development, or mining of cobalt and associated minerals within the Special Mining Management Zone subject to laws and regulations that are generally applicable to National Forest System lands not designated as wilderness or other special management areas. (S)
2. Take all reasonable measures to insure that mineral operators avoid significant impairment of the overall habitat of bighorn sheep within, or adjacent to, the Zone. Permit only those impacts on bighorn sheep habitat that cannot be avoided without unreasonable restrictions on cobalt exploration and production. (G)
3. Restrict use of mining locations and associated access roads to mining, processing, or uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary may permit such access roads to be used by the State of Idaho to facilitate management of bighorn sheep in the designated area. (S)

4. Restrict claim locations to discoveries of cobalt. Development of minerals other than cobalt and associated minerals is restricted to claims valid as of January 1, 1984, and is subject to the direction applicable elsewhere in the wilderness. (S)

F. Monitoring

Track active and inactive mining claims to ensure protection of the wilderness resource.

Indicators

1. Number of active mining claims
2. Number of inactive mining claims

XIV. Recreation – Land Based

A. Background

The FC-RONRW is the largest wilderness area in the continental United States. Recreation occurs in nearly all areas within the wilderness. The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for obtaining experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum divided into six classes — Primitive, Semi-primitive Non-motorized, Semi-primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban. Four of these ROS classes have been identified within the FC-RONRW (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4. Acres by ROS Class in the FC-RONRW

ROS Class	Acres
Primitive	1,665,625
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	415,213
Semi-Primitive Motorized	181,360
Roaded Natural	103,678

The FC-RONRW provides many exceptional opportunities for wilderness-dependent activities. Hunting and fishing have been historic recreation uses of the area that continue to be popular. Many people seek the solitude afforded by the large expanse of this wilderness.

Approximately 30 outfitter and guide operations provide land-based hunting, fishing, and general recreation services within the wilderness.

B. Desired Future Condition

The FC-RONR Wilderness provides a broad range of wilderness oriented recreation experiences, including outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, in a manner that protects and preserves the wilderness.

Management strives to minimize user conflicts. Visitors practice Leave No Trace skills in the wilderness.

C. Goals

1. The FC-RONR Wilderness is one of the last intact wild places in the lower 48 states, and is therefore managed to provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation experiences, including the opportunity for solitude on its rivers and land. Solitude can be found anywhere within the wilderness at some time, but is not necessarily found in all places at all times.
2. One of the most important benefits to humans from wilderness is the opportunity to enjoy the solitude often found only in wilderness. Visitors understand the need for those limits to protect the physical and social resource and to allow opportunities for solitude.
3. The FC-RONR Wilderness is a place where visitors can escape the modernized, mechanized, populated society. It is a place visitors can use as a refuge from noise and pollution, a place where visitors can experience the wild and free forces of nature at work.
4. Outfitters and guides are full partners with the Forest Service in providing recreation opportunities to the public and in providing education and interpretation to their clients

D. Objectives

1. Manage the Recreation Opportunity Setting (ROS) for visitor management as Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Semi-Primitive Motorized per the ROS inventory. Manage the ROS inventory acres in transition zones of Roaded-Natural Appearing as if they were Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized.
2. Maintain numbers and distribution of land-based outfitter and guides at approximately current levels. Continue to monitor and analyze public service needs and make appropriate adjustments.
3. Management emphasis on river tributaries of the Salmon River and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is to provide opportunities for primitive wilderness non-boating recreation experiences. Opportunities for primitive wilderness whitewater boating recreation experiences will be provided for within physical and ecological carrying capacities in these areas.
4. Complete campsite condition surveys for all campsites with the FC-RONR Wilderness. Establish a schedule for long term monitoring of these campsites.

E. Standards and Guidelines

General (Land-based Recreational and Outfitter and Guide Use)

1. Visitor group size limit is 20 people and 20 head of stock. (S)

2. Visitor stay limit per campsite is 14 days. (S)
2. Require written approval for use of more than 20 head of pack and saddle stock. (S)
3. Require visitors to pack out all non-burnable litter and refuse material. (S)
4. Generally, do not provide public recreation facilities. Facilities may be provided to correct a continuing resource problem. Encourage use of temporary stock containment systems. (G)
5. All pack and saddle stock facilities will be located at least 200 feet from lakes and streams, where terrain permits. (S)
6. Discourage tying of stock to trees for more than 2 hours. (G)
7. Pack and saddle stock must be ridden or led, and not permitted to run loose on trails or travel routes (except in exceptional situations where it is required for safety). (S)
8. Only pack and saddle stock needed for each trip will be permitted. No colts, unbroken or crippled stock are permitted, except for short periods if the animal becomes crippled during the trip. (S)
9. Permit only light to moderate forage use by pack and saddle stock. (S)
10. When campsite condition surveys indicate a need for change in stock use policy, consider the following actions in sequence: (G)
 - a. Limit overnight camping to an appropriate number of nights for any one site.
 - b. Designate specific campsites for stock use.
 - c. Limit the number of stock allowed when camping overnight.
 - d. Permit no overnight grazing of pack and saddle stock.
 - e. Prohibit use of stock where warranted.
11. Physically control dogs in high use areas. (S)
12. All boaters are required to use portable toilets, and properly pack out and properly dispose of their human waste while boating on tributaries of the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers. (S)
13. A seasonal closure to boating on Big Creek has been implemented to minimize the effects of boating on listed fish species. Big Creek is closed to float boating from

April 1 to May 31 and from August 1 to September 30. This closure is based on consultation between agency fisheries biologists representing the Payette National Forest and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

14. The Forest Service will require tributary use permits for noncommercial tributary floaters. These permits will allow boaters to exit from Big Creek onto the Middle Fork or from the South Fork Salmon River onto the Salmon River without an additional permit for the river. Floaters entering from Big Creek or from the South Fork must exit the Middle Fork or Salmon River corridor the same day they enter. Floaters on other tributaries will be required to have a valid Middle Fork or Salmon River permit to enter or camp on those rivers. Use of tributary permits will provide information and education to floaters and will be used to collect accurate data and monitor tributary use.
15. Outfitter services will not be permitted for boating-related activities except on the Middle Fork and Main Salmon Rivers. The Forest Service will not issue commercial float permits for the tributaries without additional analysis. If an outfitter proposes a commercial use of the tributaries, a site specific analysis, with appropriate public involvement, will be conducted before a decision is made on issuance of a special use permit.

Campsites

1. No private group or individual will be permitted to occupy a campsite for more than 14 consecutive days. (S)
2. Encourage visitors to camp at established campsites, using existing fire rings, if a fire is needed. Encourage the use of low impact campfires, including the use of fire blankets and fire plans, using only down woody material in forested areas. (G)
3. Encourage the use of self-contained stoves. (G)
4. Require self-contained stoves at specified, designated sites when lack of fuel wood or resource conditions warrant. (S)
5. Consider site-specific assessments for all degraded camps (primarily Frissell Classes IV and V). The results of the individual assessments should lead to one of the following management options: (G)
 - a. Encourage visitors to stay at the existing degraded campsite;
 - b. Undertake rehabilitation/restoration actions on all or parts of the campsite; or
 - c. Close the site, either seasonally or yearlong for a specified time.

- d. Consider encouraging visitors to stay at existing degraded campsites if campsites are not causing adverse impacts to water quality, riparian areas, or TES species, contributing to the spread of noxious weeds, or located in a heavily-used portion of the wilderness or there are virtually no other options for camping in the area.
6. When campsite condition surveys indicate a need for change in visitor use policy, consider the following actions in sequence: (G)
- a. Make overused sites less appealing or accessible. Remove fire rings and other evidence of human use.
 - b. Post a restoration message at portals and an unobtrusive sign at the site. Suggest alternative camping locations on the portal notice. Convey in a positive way the rationale for the public to avoid certain degraded campsites undergoing restoration.
 - c. For specific campsites, set limits on party size, length of stay and equipment requirements, such as use of stoves rather than campfires.
 - d. Undertake site rehabilitation, such as scarification, seeding and planting.
 - e. Site-specific closures that involve informing the public, posting notices on portals and at administrative sites, and signing sites as closed to all camping until further notice.

Land-based Outfitter & Guides

1. Administer commercial and guide permits in coordination with the State of Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board (IOGLB) in accordance with the current MOU. (G)
2. Administer outfitter and guide permits in accordance with the Court-ordered Remedial Plan (Appendix G), dated March 15, 1994, and the FC-RONR Wilderness Outfitter and Guide Policy Implementation Guide (available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest). (S)
3. Base camps, or assigned sites, are camps located on sites designated and authorized for occupancy and use by a permit holder during the authorized period of occupancy. Permit holders are assessed a fee for use of assigned sites. Sites will be assigned and authorized by the District Ranger on an annual basis and documented in the Annual Itinerary and Operating Plan. Sites will be posted on site and at wilderness trailheads during period of authorized occupancy. Base camp standards are: (S)
 - a. Structures and improvements will be capable of being removed or dismantled when not in use during periods of authorized occupancy.

- b. Temporary structures and improvements must be dismantled when not in use during the authorized season. Temporary facilities may be erected up to 15 days before regular occupancy and must be removed no later than 10 days after season ending occupancy. Re-useable poles may be stored vertically and inconspicuously against trees outside the camp perimeter.
- c. All camp facilities and improvements should be at least 200 feet from trails, streams, and lakes, where terrain permits. Consider relocating, if possible, to where terrain permits.
- d. Camps will be relocated from overused degraded sites.
- e. No permanent corrals, hitchracks, base logs, or permanent water collection systems, including spring boxes, will be authorized unless determined to be necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purposes of the Wilderness Act.
- f. No caching of non-native materials or supplies is authorized.
- g. No in-camp plumbing fixtures connected to water systems, underground piping, and permanent water delivery systems will be authorized.
- h. Maximum group size is 20 people without prior approval.

4. Transfer camps are generally located near roads, road and trail junctions, or airfields. They should be located inconspicuously and allow adequate space for non-outfitted facilities and use. They are used primarily for holding pack stock and equipment and serve as jumpoff points to trails, but hunting, fishing, or other activities may be permitted from these camps. The site may provide for parking space, toilets, corral, hitchracks, and tent space when located outside of the wilderness. Standards for base camps will also apply to transfer camps located within the wilderness. (S)

5. Spike camps are unassigned campsites approved for use by the District Ranger for use by the permit holder and those served on a temporary basis in conjunction with permitted operations. Spike camps will meet the same standards as base camps except that: (S)

- a. Spike camps are not reserved, and are available for use on a first-come, first-serve basis for either outfitted or non-outfitted camping purposes.
- b. Unless otherwise approved by the District Ranger, camps cannot be set up more than three days in advance of use, and are to be removed within three days after use. Occupancy shall not exceed 14 consecutive days, beginning with camp setup and ending with camp removal.
- c. Temporary corrals or permanent hitchracks may be permitted with case-by-case approval of the District Ranger, based on resource protection needs

relative to the use of the site by the non-outfitted public. Electric fences may be approved.

6. Drop camps are undesignated campsites used by parties whose camp equipment and supplies are packed in and/or out by an outfitter. Drop camps may be assigned or unassigned, however, they are usually not reserved for exclusive occupancy. The location is generally chosen by the client. The outfitter may or may not furnish camp equipment and supplies. Equipment shall be left in place only during the period it is actually in use. The outfitter is responsible for cleanup of the drop camp campsite used by their clients. The site is considered reserved if the camp is used or in place more than 14 days. (S)

7. Itinerant or Progressive Travel trips are trips of parties that travel progressively through the wilderness for extended periods of time. Camps are normally used only one night. Sites are ordinarily not reserved, although they may be reserved if they are scheduled or reassigned for some of the larger groups or in areas or seasons of relatively heavy use to assure availability of camping space. Progressive travel permits may be issued for horse trips, backpacker trips, cross-country ski tours and boat trips. (G)

F. Monitoring

Campsite conditions will be monitored primarily by using Frissell Condition Classes as modified for land, stock, and river campsite application as well as Modified – Cole Campsite Condition Surveys (Table 2.5).

Indicators

1. Frissell Campsite Ratings
2. Modified – Cole Campsite Condition Surveys

Table 2.5. Frissell Campsite Condition Standards as defined for the FC-RONR Wilderness

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
Ground vegetation flattened but not permanently injured. Minimal physical change except for possibly a simple rock fireplace.	Ground vegetation worn away around fireplace or center of activity.	Ground vegetation lost on most of the site, but humus and litter still present in all but a few areas.	Bare mineral soil widespread. Tree roots exposed on the surface.	Soil erosion significant (>50% of the area). Trees reduced in vigor or dead.

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
Land: Site looks natural. No non-native plants. As much firewood as surrounding area. No worn social trails. No tree damage.	Site looks natural with only slight damage to plants. No non-native plants. Less firewood than surrounding area but still abundant. One worn social trail.	Site is less than 50% barren. Few non-native plants. Little tree damage. Little firewood compared to surrounding area. A few worn social trails.	Site is more than 50% barren. Moderate number of non-native plants. Large amount of tree damage. No firewood on site; surrounding area has less firewood than occurs naturally. Many social trails.	Extensive bare area. Non-native plants on most of the site. Extensive tree damage. No firewood on site or surrounding area. Extensive number of social trails and satellite areas.
Stock: Area <100 sq. ft. and often hidden. No tree trunks scarred or mutilated. No dishd tree bases. No hay or artificial feed present.	Area >100, <200 sq. ft. Bare soil along hitch line. Minor (<20%) tree trunk scarring and occasional (<20%) dishd tree bases. Some trace of feed (<20% of area).	Area >200, <400 sq. ft. Majority (>50%) of tree roots exposed but no circles of radical tree root exposure. Moderate (>20%, <50%) tree trunk scarring. Moderate amounts of manure and artificial feed present (>20%, <50% of area).	Area >400 sq. ft. Only islands of humus/duff. All tree roots exposed somewhat. Most tree trunks scarred. Large amounts of feed & manure (>50%, <80% of area).	Area >400 sq. ft. Bare mineral soil throughout. All tree roots exposed. Many trees dying. Feed & manure over 80% of area.
River: Site looks natural with little or no sign of pullout.	Well-defined pullout with little or no vegetation loss in other areas.	Obvious pullout area and vegetation loss. Organic layer present. No satellite areas. Slight damage to trees and brush on the site.	Multiple, well-worn pullouts and vegetation loss. Satellite sites and trails present.	Obvious bank erosion with several satellite areas and several trails. Extensive human damage to vegetation. No firewood on site or surrounding area.

XV. Recreation - Middle Fork of the Salmon River

A. Background

In 1968, Congress established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, with eight initial components. The Middle Fork of the Salmon was one of the original eight rivers designated in this System. The Middle Fork is classified as a Wild River and consists of a half-mile wide corridor running from the confluence of Marsh Creek and Bear Valley Creek to the confluence of the Middle Fork with the main Salmon River (106 miles length).

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River, depending on water flow levels, provides a relatively moderate to fast-paced whitewater floating experience requiring moderate to high skill levels.

B. Desired Future Condition

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is managed to recognize its status as a premier river resource providing an array of river opportunities including world class whitewater floating. Outstanding opportunities for river-related primitive experiences are sustained, including solitude and challenge.

The Middle Fork retains its wilderness character with social interaction between groups continued at low to moderate levels. There are opportunities for small to moderate group sizes to enjoy longer stays within the corridor.

Outstanding cold water fishing (non-anadromous) opportunities exist, and conflicts with non-fishing float groups are minimal. Other river corridor uses do not materially conflict with whitewater float recreation activities.

C. Goals

1. Visitors practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the rights of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Visitors understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.
2. Outfitters and guides are partners with the Forest Service in providing recreation opportunities to the public.
3. There are no increases in improvements and no reductions in access.

D. Objectives

1. The Middle Fork of the Salmon will be managed to maintain its Outstanding Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Middle Fork are fish and wildlife, historic and cultural, recreational, scenic, water of high quality (including chemical, physical and biological components), and geologic. For a discussion on the ORVs for the Middle Fork Salmon River, see Appendix F.
2. Management emphasis for the Middle Fork Management Zone is to protect and enhance wilderness resources while permitting some seasonal fluctuations above the Primitive ROS. Conflicts will be resolved in favor of the wilderness resource when possible.
3. Manage outfitter and guide use consistent with the Outfitter and Guide Handbook. Take action to resolve concerns with priority versus temporary use allocations.

E. Standards and Guidelines

General

1. Manage the ROS social setting (encounters) as Primitive, except allow standard for number of encounters to be exceeded as a managed inconsistency on a seasonal basis. Usually encounters with other groups will be less than 6 parties per day encountered on rivers and trails and less than 3 other parties visible at campsite. (S)
2. Limit signs to those essential for resource protection, not river user orientation or interpretation. (G)
3. No new through trail paralleling the river within the river corridor will be constructed. Existing trails may continue in their present location. (S)
4. Consider location, design, and material compatibility within the Wild River environment when reconstructing bridges and trails. (G)
5. No new structures will be permitted on National Forest System lands, except for safety or sanitation. (S)

Prohibitions and Requirements – General Special Orders and Regulations

1. All human waste, unburnable litter and refuse material must be packed out. (S)
2. Require the use of portable toilets, packing out and properly disposing of human waste. Human waste must be removed from the river corridor. (S)

3. Require fire-pans for all visitors in the corridor. Ashes and other fire residue must be packed out. (S)
4. Landing of aircraft, or dropping or picking up any material, supplies or persons by means of an aircraft, including a helicopter, except at designated landing strips, is prohibited. (S)
5. Use of soap in rivers (below mean high water level) or in hot springs is prohibited. (S)
6. Public nudity is prohibited. (S)
7. Cutting standing trees (live or dead) for firewood or other purposes is prohibited, except for fire control and administrative purposes. (S)
8. Rattlesnake Cave is closed to overnight camping. (S)
9. Exceeding trip duration or maximum party size limits without prior written approval is prohibited. (S)
10. Unless approved by permit, and determined to be consistent with the Wilderness Act and necessary for administration of the wilderness, use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport is prohibited, except as allowed by law. (S)

Float Boating – Restrictions and Policies – All

1. Four use seasons are defined for the Middle Fork: (S)
 - a. Spring Season (March 1 – May 27): Float boating recreational activities with opportunity for a primitive recreation experience will be emphasized.
 - b. Lottery Control Season (May 28 – September 3): Float boating recreation activities with opportunities for a primitive or semi-primitive recreational experience will be emphasized.
 - c. Fall Season (September 4 – November 30): Emphasis is on float boating recreational activities with opportunities for a primitive recreational experience.
 - d. Winter Season (December 1 – February 29): Emphasis is on a primitive experience and non-boating recreation activity.
2. A permit is required for float boating year-round. (S)

3. Both commercial and non-commercial boaters can choose, under a variable trip length option, their party size with a corresponding length of stay that could vary between six and eight days (Table 2.6). (S)

Table 2.6. Variable Trip Length of Stay by Party Size

	Party Size	Length of Stay
Non-commercial	21-24	6 days
	11 – 20	7 days
	1 – 10	8 days
Commercial	21 – 30	6 days
	11 – 20	7 days
	1 – 10	8 days

4. A maximum of 7 launches per day is allowed in any season, except that the District Ranger may approve additional launches and exception from the length of stay limitation for qualified big horn sheep license holders in the State of Idaho big horn sheep controlled hunt lottery for hunting areas within the Middle Fork drainage. (S)

5. The commercial launch schedule for the prime lottery season and the pre-season is determined according to the current historical groupings of businesses and launch dates (Tables 2.7 and 2.8). No off-schedule training trips are permitted without written permission from the District Ranger. (S)

Table 2.7. Middle Fork Commercial Launch Dates

Outfitters	Launch Dates								
Group 1									
A.R.T.A.	6/24	7/2	7/10	7/18	7/26	8/3	8/11	8/19	8/27
MF River Co. dba Far & Away	6/24	7/2	7/10	7/18	7/26	8/3	8/11	8/19	8/27
Oars Dories	6/24	7/2	7/10	7/18	7/26	8/3	8/11	8/19	8/27
Group 2									
Wilderness, Inc.	6/25	7/3	7/11	7/19	7/27	8/4	8/12	8/20	8/28
Echo River Trips (#2)	6/25	7/3	7/11	7/19	7/27	8/4	8/12	8/20	8/28
Helfrich Rvr Outfitters	6/25	7/3	7/11	7/19	7/27	8/4	8/12	8/20	8/28
Group 3									
Adventure Sun Valley	6/26	7/4	7/12	7/20	7/28	8/5	8/13	8/21	8/29
Middle Fk River Tours	6/26	7/4	7/12	7/20	7/28	8/5	8/13	8/21	8/29

Outfitters		Launch Dates							
<i>D. Helfrich Guide Srv</i>			7/12	7/20	7/28	8/5	8/13	8/21	8/29
Group 4									
<i>Bob Sevy</i>	6/27	7/5	7/13	7/21	7/29	8/6	8/14	8/22	8/30
<i>Schaefer's Guide Srv</i>		7/5	7/13	7/21		8/6	8/14		
<i>Custom River Tours</i>		7/5				8/6	8/14		
<i>Canyons Inc</i>	6/27	7/5	7/13	7/21	7/29	8/6	8/14	8/22	8/30
Group 5									
<i>Action White Water Adv</i>	6/28	7/6	7/14	7/22	7/30	8/7	8/15	8/23	8/31
<i>River Odysseys West</i>	6/28	7/6	7/14	7/22	7/30	8/7	8/15	8/23	8/31
<i>Middle Fk Rpd Transit</i>	6/28	7/6	7/14	7/22	7/30	8/7	8/15	8/23	8/31
Group 6									
<i>Middle Fk Rvr Exped</i>	6/29	7/7	7/15	7/23	7/31	8/8	8/16	8/24	9/1
<i>Aggipah River Tours</i>		7/7	7/15	7/23	7/31	8/8	8/16	8/24	9/1
<i>Echo River Trips (#1)</i>	6/29	7/7	7/15	7/23	7/31	8/8	8/16	8/24	9/1
Group 7									
<i>Idaho Rvr Journeys</i>	6/30	7/8	7/16	7/24	8/1	8/9	8/17	8/25	9/2
<i>Mackay Wilderness River Trips</i>	6/30	7/8	7/16	7/24	8/1	8/9	8/17	8/25	9/2
<i>Middle Fk Wilderness Outfitters</i>	6/30	7/8	7/16	7/24	8/1	8/9	8/17	8/25	
<i>Hughes Rvr Expeditions</i>	6/30	7/8	7/16	7/24	8/1	8/9	8/17	8/25	9/2
Group 8									
<i>Rocky Mtn River Tours</i>	7/1	7/9	7/17	7/25	8/2	8/10	8/18	8/26	9/3
<i>Mtn Travel Sobek</i>	7/1	7/9	7/17	7/25	8/2	8/10	8/18		
<i>Solitude Rvr Trips</i>	7/1	7/9	7/17	7/25	8/2	8/10	8/18		
<i>Idaho Wilderness</i>			7/17	7/25	8/2	8/10	8/18	8/26	
<i>Snake Rvr Area Council, Boy Scouts of America</i>	6/28	7/5	7/12	7/19	7/26	8/2			2004
Six (6) consecutive Monday launches starting last Monday in June.									

Table 2.8. Middle Fork Pre-Season Launch Schedule (Temporary Use)

Outfitters	Launch Dates		
Group 1			
A.R.T.A.	5/28	6/6	6/15
MF River Co. dba Far & Away	5/28	6/6	6/15
Oars Dories	5/28	6/6	6/15
Group 2			
Wilderness, Inc.	5/29	6/7	6/16
Echo River Trips (#2)	5/29	6/7	6/16
Helfrich River Outfitters	5/29	6/7	6/16
Group 3			
Adventure Sun Valley River Co.	5/30	6/8	6/17
Middle Fork River Tours	5/30	6/8	6/17
Dean Helfrich Guide Service	5/30	6/8	6/17
Group 4			
Bob Sevy	5/31	6/9	6/18
Schaefer's Guide Service	5/31	6/9	6/18
Custom River Tours	5/31	6/9	6/18
Group 5			
Canyons Inc	6/1	6/10	6/19
Action White Water Adventures	6/1	6/10	6/19
River Odysseys West (ROW)	6/1	6/10	6/19
Group 6			
Middle Fork Rapid Transit	6/2	6/11	6/20
Middle Fork River Expeditions	6/2	6/11	6/20
Aggipah River Tours	6/2	6/11	6/20
Group 7			
Echo River Trips (#1)	6/3	6/12	6/21
Idaho River Journeys	6/3	6/12	6/21
Mackay Wilderness River Trips	6/3	6/12	6/21
Group 8			
Middle Fork Wilderness Outfitters	6/4	6/13	6/22
Hughes River Expeditions	6/4	6/13	6/22
Rocky Mtn River Tours	6/4	6/13	6/22
Group 9			
Mountain Travel Sobek	6/5	6/14	6/23
Solitude River Trips	6/5	6/14	6/23
Idaho Wilderness	6/5	6/14	6/23

6. During the lottery control season, a 21-day cancellation notification is required. (S)
7. All cancelled launches during the lottery control season will be available for reassigning to either additional commercial or non-commercial launches on a first come first served basis. (S)
8. All commercial cancelled launches outside the lottery control season will be reassigned to non-commercial groups. (S)
9. Failure to show up for a confirmed launch without giving notice 21 days before a scheduled launch will result in disqualifying the permit holder from participation in the control season lottery for the following three years. (S)
10. Outside the lottery control season, launch permits are available on a first come, first serve basis for either commercial or non-commercial boaters, with a maximum of 7 launches total per day. (S)
11. Multiple day trips within a launch are not allowed. Within a single launch, the party must travel progressively downstream to their final destination. (S)
12. A permitted group may not split up at any time during the trip. (S)
13. Passenger exchange will be allowed within the confines of a single launch that travels progressively downstream to a final destination. (S)
14. No multiple-day trips that reuse one or more sections of the river during a given launch period, and where crafts do not progressively travel downriver, are allowed. (S)
15. Commercial float activity on the Middle Fork will be limited to a maximum of 28 companies, including institutional permits, such as the Boy Scouts. (S)
16. No more than 25 percent of available launch dates are allowed to be controlled by a single outfitter. (S)
17. Generally authorize deadhead trips when the river gauge at Middle Fork Lodge reads below 2 feet or over 6 feet. The following conditions must be met: (G)
 - a. Requested in writing in advance and approved by the District Ranger.
 - b. A licensed guide must conduct any commercial deadhead trips; no paying passengers or trainee guides are allowed.
 - c. Must be conducted in one day.
 - d. No stops at hot springs or cultural sites are allowed.
 - e. Must depart Boundary Creek launch before 9:00 a.m.

18. Use river patrols as needed during the prime lottery season, with emphasis primarily on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact. During other times of the year, use river patrols for both cleanup, maintenance, and visitor contact. (G)

19. In general, calculate the number of priority authorized launches at time of permit re-issuance or transfer, based on the average of the highest two years during the previous five years. Priority use may be reduced if use is less than 70 percent of that authorized for each of three consecutive years during the 5 year time period. (G)

Campsite Management

1. Campsites are unobtrusive and dispersed. Campsite activity, experiences, and campsite resource conditions do not exhibit a downward trend. Degraded campsite conditions will be addressed using the following sequence of efforts: (G)

- a. Educate visitors to change behavior or to encourage protection of certain resource attributes at a campsite.
- b. Decrease use in the spring and fall to allow for natural green-up and recovery.
- c. Restore and block certain areas of a campsite with native material barriers.
- d. Designate kitchen areas, tent sites and social trails.
- e. Provide appropriate structures when needed to protect the wilderness resource.
- f. Close campsites (seasonally first, year-round as needed).

2. No more than 45 percent of river campsites will be in Frissell Condition Class IV and no more than 7 percent will be in Condition Class V. (S)

3. Improve degraded campsites in Frissell Condition Classes IV and V. Focus management on campsite conditions and measurable adverse effects to resources. (G)

4. Close campsites as needed to provide for public health and safety or to protect resources. (G)

5. River campsites are designated and assigned. No camping is allowed in undesignated areas. (S)

6. All float launches will be assigned campsites for the duration of their trips during the lottery control season. Assignments may be made during other high use time periods during other seasons of the year. (S)

7. No more than one overnight camp below Big Creek will be assigned per launch during the lottery control season. (S)
8. No layovers (more than one night of camping during same trip at the same camp) at hot springs or popular camps are allowed during the lottery control season. (S)
9. Reduce maximum trip length, do not reissue cancelled permits or take other management actions if there is a high likelihood of camp capacities being exceeded. (G)
10. Overnight river visitors will be directed to campsites appropriate to their party size to protect campsite conditions and reduce visitor conflicts. Assign small groups to small camps and large groups to large camps as needed. (S)
11. Two or more groups may camp together as long as the total number of people at the site does not exceed the designated capacity for the site. (G)
12. There are currently two assigned outfitter camps on the Middle Fork (Trail Flat Camp and Dome Camp). No additional outfitter assigned camps (base camps, transfer camps, drop camps) will be permitted in river corridors. (S)
13. The Middle Fork Campsite Heritage Management Plan and Middle Fork Campsite Restoration Plan will guide the management of campsites where cultural resource sites are present. This plan specifies protective measures to be implemented using least restrictive and intrusive measures first and proceeding to more intrusive and restrictive measures to protect significant archaeological sites that are impacted by human use. (This plan available at the Salmon-Challis National Forest.) (G)
14. Promote minimum impact camping techniques at portals and in visitor information. Update the information from time to time through visitor contacts, depending on the condition of the resources. (G)

F. Monitoring

Campsite conditions will be monitored primarily by using Frissell Condition Classes as modified for river campsite application (see Table 2.5 in the XIV. Recreation- Land Based section). Modified – Cole Campsite Condition Surveys may also be performed to provide more specific information.

Indicators

1. Frissell Campsite Ratings
2. Modified – Cole Campsite Condition Surveys

XVI. Recreation – Salmon River

A. Background

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, in addition to establishing the River of No Return Wilderness (renamed the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness in 1984), amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to include the 79 mile section of the Salmon River from Corn Creek Campground to Long Tom Bar as a Wild River. The Wild segment of the Salmon River is located in Central Idaho and originates at Corn Creek Campground, 46 miles west of North Fork, Idaho. It flows 79 miles west to Long Tom Bar, which is 28 miles east of Riggins, Idaho. The upper section passes through the FC-RONR Wilderness. The lower section forms the southern boundary of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

The Wild River segment contains about 23,566 acres, with 13 separate private land parcels containing 678 acres. Approximately 5.1 miles (3%) of the Wild River shoreline is in private ownership. The remaining 97% is National Forest. The portion south of the river is entirely within the FC-RONRW, except for a small portion at Mackay Bar. On the north side of the river, the parts from Wheat Creek to Big Mallard Creek and from Little Mallard Creek to Mackay Bar are within the FC-RONRW. This is about 53.4 miles containing about 19,702 acres. The stretch west from the Shepp Ranch to Wind River is within the Gospel-Hump Wilderness. This stretch is about 15 miles and contains approximately 1,929 acres.

Even though the Salmon River is within the FC-RONRW, the Wild section of river was to be administered differently. In order to recognize and maintain existing motorized jetboat use and other nonconforming uses along the river corridor, Congress provided that the less restrictive management direction of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act would prevail in the Salmon River corridor, rather than the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Both float and powerboats have historically used the Wild section of the river. From a regional perspective, during low water flows, this river is not as technically difficult to float as the Middle Fork of the Salmon or the Selway Rivers, but still offers outstanding trips because of good water, length of trip, scenery, and historic and geologic interest. Most powerboat use is associated with access to private lands, commercial outfitting, hunting and fishing.

B. Desired Future Condition

The Salmon River is managed to recognize its status as a premier river resource providing an array of river opportunities including world class whitewater floating. Historical use of spring and fall fisheries is sustained to the extent possible as a unique heritage of the Salmon River resource. Outstanding opportunities for river related

primitive experiences are sustained, including solitude and challenge. Recreation opportunities for activities within these areas are provided and managed as allowed under CIWA and compatible with the wilderness.

Jet boat power boating in a primitive setting is recognized as a unique experience on the Salmon River.

C. Goals

1. Manage the Salmon River to provide a wide variety of river recreation experiences within physical and ecological carrying capacities, while providing opportunities for powerboat use at not less than the estimated 1978 level.
2. Maintain private land ingress and egress using jet boats at approximately current levels.
3. Visitors practice Leave No Trace and recognize and respect the rights of other users and take action to lessen their effects on other users and wildlife. Visitors understand the need for limits to protect the physical and social resource and allow opportunities for solitude.
4. Outfitters and guides are partners with the Forest Service in providing recreation opportunities to the public.
5. There are no increases in improvements and no reductions in access.

D. Objectives

1. The Salmon River will be managed to maintain its Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). The ORVs for the Salmon River are fish and wildlife, historical and cultural, recreational, scenic, and water of high quality (includes chemical, physical and biological components). For a discussion on the ORVs for the Salmon River, see Appendix F.
2. Emphasize float boating opportunities during the summer season; emphasize power boating, fishing, and hunting during the spring, fall, and winter seasons. If conflicts arise between use and the resource, conflicts will be resolved in favor of use until resource thresholds are reached.
3. Monitor private land powerboat access to evaluate whether it affects other uses within the Management Zone.
4. Expand information services at Vinegar Creek and Spring Bar to emphasize powerboat use safety and minimum impact camping techniques.

5. After five years evaluate the effects of increasing private jetboat use levels on other users and the overall recreation experience. Make adjustments as needed to maintain the ROS setting.
6. Manage outfitter and guide use consistent with the Outfitter and Guide Handbook. Take action to resolve concerns with priority versus temporary use allocations.
7. Implement a yearlong road closure between Mackay Bar Campground and the old Painter Bar homestead.

E. Standards and Guidelines

General (Commercial and Non-Commercial)

1. Manage the ROS social setting (encounters) as Semi-Primitive Motorized. Number of encounters with other groups will have low to moderate contact frequency. (S)
2. No through trail paralleling the river within the river corridor will be constructed. Existing trails may continue in their present location. (S)
3. Limit signs to those essential for resource protection, not river user orientation or interpretation. (G)
4. Consider location, design, and material compatibility within the Wild River environment when reconstructing bridges and trails. (G)
5. The river will be managed as a main access route to both the FC-RONR and Gospel Hump Wildernesses. (G)
6. Manage the Cache Creek and Corn Creek boating facilities primarily as a Wild River access point. If conflicts in use occur between Salmon River Recreation River activities, and Wild River ingress/egress activities, the conflicts will be resolved to favor Wild River access use. (S)
7. Emphasize visitor contact and education to inform the public of appropriate wilderness use behaviors, rules, and regulations. Use both on-site and off-site efforts when appropriate. Educate users to prevent over-use at all known points of interest. Use personal portal contacts to improve visitor orientation and explain rules and regulations. Develop maps and brochures to inform the public on use problems, minimum impact camping techniques, and conditions of occupancy and use. Emphasize Leave No Trace practices to the public and outfitters to promote wilderness appropriate use behaviors. (G)
8. No new structures will be permitted on National Forest System lands, except for safety and sanitation. (S)

9. Chainsaw use within the Salmon River Wild corridor will be authorized by permit only. Permitted use will be very restricted during the control season. (S)

Prohibitions and Requirements – General Special Orders and Regulations

1. All human waste, unburnable litter and refuse material must be packed out. (S)
2. Require the use of portable toilets, packing out and properly disposing of human waste. Human waste must be removed from the river corridor. (S)
3. Require fire-pans for all visitors in the corridor. Ashes and other fire residue must be packed out. (S)
4. Landing of aircraft, or dropping or picking up any material, supplies or persons by means of an aircraft, including a helicopter, except at designated landing strips, is prohibited. (S)
5. Use of soap in rivers (below mean high water level) or in hot springs is prohibited. (S)
6. Public nudity is prohibited. (S)
7. Cutting standing trees (live or dead) for firewood or other purposes is prohibited, except for fire control and administrative purposes. (S)
8. Exceeding trip duration or maximum party size limits without prior written approval is prohibited. (S)
9. Jet skis, airboats, motorized surfboards, wind surfboards, hovercraft, winged watercraft, amphibious craft, mini-submarines, powerboats under 8 feet in length and/or designed to carry a maximum of 2 passengers, and motorized watercraft that must be straddled when ridden by the operator and/or passenger, are prohibited. (S)
10. Unless approved by permit and determined to be consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and necessary for administration of the area, use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport is prohibited, except as allowed by law. (S)
11. The Painter Bar road is closed to motorized vehicles. (S)

Float Boating Regulations (Commercial and Non-Commercial)

1. Two use seasons are defined for the Salmon River Management Zone. If conflicts arise between motor and float visitors, arbitration and resolution would generally favor the visitor with seasonal emphasis. (S)

- a. Control Season (June 20 – September 7): During the summer season, opportunities for float boating activities will be emphasized.
 - b. Non-Control Season (September 8 – June 19): During these seasons (fall, winter, spring) opportunities for power boating, fishing, and hunting recreation activities will be emphasized.
2. It is prohibited year-round to enter or be upon the Salmon Wild and Scenic River with any powerboat or flotation craft without a permit. (S)
 3. During the control season, both commercial and non-commercial float boaters can choose, under the variable trip length option, their party size with a corresponding length of stay (Table 2.9). Exceptions may be considered by the District Ranger during the control season when group size is fewer than 20 people and campsite availability is not an issue, when longer trips are needed to perform work as authorized by volunteer agreements or for commercial outfitters where their operation is primarily wilderness education based.

Table 2.9. Variable Trip Length of Stay Based on Party Size during the Control Season

Control Season	Party Size	Length of Stay
Commercial and Non-commercial float boaters	21 – 30	6 days
	11 – 20	7 days
	1 – 10	8 days

3. There are 8 launches daily during the control season. Generally, during the control season, launches are split equally between commercial and non-commercial parties. (S)
4. Launches are unlimited during the non-control season. (S)
5. During the non-control season the maximum group size for both commercial and non-commercial float boaters is 30 and the maximum length of stay is 10 days. (S)
6. Where roads are open to public use within roaded sections of the corridor at Mackay Bar and Whitewater, the length of stay will be consistent with limits applied outside the River Management Zone. (S)
7. A permitted group may not split up at any time during the trip. (S)
8. No multiple day trips that reuse one or more sections of the river during a given launch period, and where craft do not progressively travel down the river, are allowed. (S)
9. No day floating is permitted. (S)

10. No conversion of float boat launch permits to multiple single day launch permits will be allowed with or without jet-back assistance. (S)
11. Passenger exchange is allowed within the confines of a single launch that travels progressively downstream to a final destination. (S)
12. A maximum of 2 kicker motors are allowed per float boat party. No float boat travel upriver is allowed with kicker motors except as needed for landing, rescue, or safety. Motors cannot exceed 10 horsepower. (S)
13. Float boat use of kicker motors will be monitored. If increasing conflicts with non-motorized float boats or other motorized boating occurs, float boats with kicker motors will be considered powerboats and will be regulated according to powerboat management direction. (S)
14. Sand stakes are required. (S)
15. Routine river patrols will be used as needed during the control season, with emphasis primarily on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact. At other times of the year, river patrols will be used for cleanup, maintenance and visitor contact. (G)
16. Cancellations must be accomplished at least 21 days before the scheduled launch. (S)
17. All cancelled launches during the lottery control season will be available for reassigning to either additional commercial or non-commercial launches on a first come first serve basis. (S)

Non-Commercial Float Boating Permits

1. During the control season, launch dates will be assigned by lottery. The lottery may be adjusted annually as needed. (S)
2. During the non-control season, permits are issued on a first-come, first-serve basis. Permits are unlimited and may be self-issued. (S)
3. Any control season unassigned or unconfirmed non-commercial launches existing after the lottery will be issued on a first-come, first-serve basis to non-commercial floaters who do not hold a permit for that season. (G)

Commercial Float Boating Permits

1. No additional outfitter float permits above the present number of 30 will be issued. (S)
2. No single outfitter will be permitted to control more than 25 percent of the total number of launches per season. (S)
3. Should a launch pool be established as a result of allocation changes, the pooled launches are only available for outfitters who experienced reductions. For the pooled launches, outfitters must apply for available launches by May 1. If more than one outfitter applies for the same date(s), the following criteria will be considered: (G)
 - a. Past record of permit performance and compliance
 - b. Knowledge of the area
 - c. Balanced operations
 - d. Economic viability
 - e. Potential to add diversity and stability to the local community economies
 - f. Diverse range of services/opportunities provided for the public
 - g. Ability to carry out the activity, including financial capability, certifications, training, safety, knowledge, etc.
4. Outfitters who provide services only to private, restricted, institutional or semi-public, or whose performance ratings are less than acceptable, are not eligible for assignment of priority use. (G)
5. In general, calculate the number of priority authorized launches at time of permit re-issuance or transfer, based on the average of the highest two years during the previous five years. Priority use may be reduced if use is less than 70 percent of that authorized for each of the three consecutive years during the 5 year time period. (G)

Power Boating Regulations (Commercial and Non-Commercial)

1. A permit is required for power boating year-round. (S)
2. Year-round party size is limited to a maximum of 30 people. (S)
3. Forest Service and cooperating agencies may use powerboats as follows: (G)
 - a. For fire prevention patrols during very high and extreme fire conditions.
 - b. Primarily before and after the summer season.
 - c. For transportation or to meet law enforcement needs.
 - d. For administrative trips where time is limited.

- e. For support of noxious weed treatment crews.
- 4. Coordinate any proposed powerboat use by all adjacent Forest Service units with the Salmon River or North Fork Ranger Districts. (G)

Non-commercial Power Boating Permits

1. During the control season, non-commercial recreational powerboats are limited to no more than 6 boats on the river at one time, with a maximum 7 days length of stay. (S)
2. During the control season, each non-commercial powerboat permit authorizes one powerboat for either overnight use or for single-day use in the river corridor. (S)
3. Any powerboat use of a day constitutes full use of the day. The day after one permitted boat leaves the river corridor another permitted boat can launch in its place. (S)
4. No more than 3 powerboats may travel together in the same group during the control season. Aggregate group size may not exceed 30 people. Note: Group is defined as any combination of powerboats traveling and/or camping together. (S)
5. During the control season, non-commercial use is allocated using a reservation system. Reservation dates and length of stay will be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations will be accepted from June 1 until the end of the control season. During the non-control season, permits may be self-issued. (G)
6. When demand for available boat use exceeds the system capacity during a significant portion of a control season, a lottery system will be implemented. If a lottery season is implemented for any season, application process and procedures will be similar to the float boat permit lottery system. (G)
7. Outside the control season, there is no limit on the number of powerboat permits issued at one time or on the number of powerboats within the Salmon River corridor. Group size is limited to 30 people, with no more than 3 boats traveling as a group. Length of stay is limited to 10 days. (S)

Commercial Power Boating Permits

1. Special use permits for commercial powerboats will identify number of boats permitted, activities authorized and the contingent facilities/activities related. Year-round permitted activities for commercial powerboats during the control season and outside the control season are displayed in Tables 2.10 and 2.11. (S)

Table 2.10. Authorized Commercial Powerboat Activities by Operator and Number of Boats- Control Season*

Operator	Contract Activities, other than jet back	Hunting Camp Access	Jet Back Activity	Private Land Access	Lodge/ Resort Access (owner - operator)	Sight-seeing Fishing	Total boats permitted in control season
Salmon River Lodge	3	1	3	-	-	3	3
White Water West	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Mike Richie Outfitters	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Jack Smith dba Arctic Creek Outfitters	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Salmon River Tours	2	-	2	X	2	2	2
White Water Expeditions	2	-	1	X	2	2	2
Stub Creek Outfitters	-	-	-		1	-	1
Mackay Bar Corp.	2	-	-	X	2	2	2
Shepp Ranch	2	1	-	X	2	2	2
Red Woods Outfitters	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Exodus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
River ¹ Adventures	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Within Control Season Totals	15	3	7	5	12	14	18

¹ River Adventures has a permit for 1 jet boat below Salmon Falls during the control period.

X = Private land access allowed during the control season.

* Control season is from June 20th to September 7th.

Table 2.11. Authorized Commercial Powerboat Activities by Operator and Number of Boats- Outside the Control Season*

Operator	Contract Activities, other than jet back	Hunting Camp Access	Jet Back Activity	Private Land Access	Lodge/ Resort Access (owner - operator)	Sight-seeing Fishing	Total boats permitted outside the control season
Salmon River Lodge	3	1	3	-	-	3	3
White Water West	2	-	2	-	2	2	2
Mike Richie Outfitters	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Jack Smith dba Arctic Creek Outfitters	2	-	2	-	2	2	2
Salmon River Tours	3	-	2	X	2	3	3
White Water Expeditions	2	-	1	X	2	2	2
Stub Creek Outfitters	-	-	-		1	1	1
Mackay Bar Corp.	2	-	-	X	2	2	2
Shepp Ranch	2	1	-	X	2	2	2
Red Woods Outfitters	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Exodus ¹	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
River ² Adventures	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
Outside Control Season Totals	19	3	11	5	14	21	22

¹ Exodus is permitted for 1 jet boat to be used for commercial purposes outside the control season only.

² River Adventures has a permit for 2 jet boats below Salmon Falls outside the control period.
X = Private land access allowed outside the control season.

* Outside the control season is from September 8th to June 19th.

2. There is no limit on the number of commercial powerboat trips allowed per day. (S)
3. No additional commercial powerboat permits will be approved. (S)
4. Special use permits for commercial powerboats associated with other permitted activities or facilities on the river will be considered for transfer only when transferred as part of the other permitted activities or facilities. (S)

5. Jet-backs are considered retrieving any floating party and/or equipment from Vinegar Creek or locations within the river corridor and then returning to Corn Creek boat launch. Jet-backs will be one-way, in an upriver direction. (S)

Private Land Access

1. Private property landowners who are eligible for powerboat access under the 1987 Policy Guidelines will be provided a private land access powerboat permit. The sole purpose of these permits is to allow access to private land (Appendix K). (S)

2. If powerboat use for private land access grows toward the maximum possible (70), other uses such as commercial powerboat operations, non-commercial powerboat use and float boat launches may be reduced to meet Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS objectives. (S)

Campsite Management

1. Campsites are unobtrusive and dispersed. Campsite activity, experiences, and campsite resource conditions do not exhibit a downward trend. Degraded campsite conditions will be addressed using the following sequence of efforts: (G)

- a. Educate visitors to change behavior or to encourage protection of certain resource attributes at a campsite.
- b. Decrease use in the spring and fall to allow for natural green-up and recovery.
- c. Restore and block certain areas of a campsite with native material barriers.
- d. Designate kitchen areas, tent sites, and social trails.
- e. Provide appropriate structures when needed to protect the wilderness resource.
- f. Close campsites (seasonally first, year-round as needed).

2. If peak season use exceeds physical campsite capacities, management actions will be developed to cap additional use. (G)

3. No more than 30 percent of river campsites will be in Frissell Condition Class IV, and no more than one percent will be in Condition Class V (see Table 2.5 in the XIV. Recreation – Land Based section). (S)

4. Improve degraded campsites in Frissell Condition Classes IV and V. Focus management on campsite conditions and measurable adverse effects to resources. (G)

5. River corridor campsites are managed primarily for boating activities. Conflicts regarding campsite use will be resolved to favor boating activities. (G)
6. Campsite overnight use within the river corridor is on a first-come, first-serve basis, except during the control season. During the control season, a portion of the camps are available for reservation on the day the permit is issued. (S)
7. No layovers (more than one night of camping during same trip at the same camp) at hot springs or popular reserved camps are allowed during the lottery control season. (S)
8. Reduce maximum trip length, do not reissue cancelled permits or take other management actions if there is a high likelihood of camp capacities being exceeded. (G)
9. Overnight river visitors will be directed to campsites appropriate to their party size to protect campsite conditions and reduce visitor conflicts. At reserved sites, assign small groups to small camps and large groups to large camps as needed. (S)
10. Two or more groups may camp together as long as the total number of people at the site does not exceed the designated capacity for the site. (G)
11. Overnight use of campsites by commercial powerboat permit holders is not allowed except as provided for by special use permit. (S)
12. There are currently three assigned outfitter camps on the Salmon River (Stub Creek, Smith Gulch, and Artic Creek). No additional outfitter assigned camps will be permitted. (S)
13. Overnight camping on the south side of the Salmon River within a 250-yard radius of Barth Hot Springs is prohibited. (S)
14. Promote minimum impact camping techniques at portals and in visitor information. Update the information from time to time through visitor contacts, depending on the condition of the resources. (G)

F. Monitoring

Use levels will be monitored for commercial and non-commercial float boating and jet boating activities in order to validate use allocation and resource impact levels.

Indicators

1. Number of launches by type
2. People per party
3. PAOT levels
4. Encounter levels between different user groups
5. Number of non-commercial power boats at one time
6. Outfitter and Guide percent of allocation used – launches used
7. Number of Kicker Motors used
8. Campsite condition surveys using Frissell and Modified – Cole Methods

XVII. Research

A. Background

The Wilderness Act recognizes that scientific values in wilderness and the gathering of information regarding their use and enjoyment is an appropriate activity in wilderness. Scientific study of the wilderness is also a purpose articulated in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Appendix B).

The FC-RONR Wilderness' vast array of diverse ecosystems, topography, geology, fire history, wildlife populations, and cultural history provides an excellent tapestry for study and observation in a near-natural environment. There has been considerable research activity in the past; more is expected in the future.

The University of Idaho maintains a wilderness research center on the 65-acre Taylor Ranch in lower Big Creek. The University uses this facility for a wide range of wilderness-related research.

The CIWA specifically provides that management shall encourage scientific research into man's past use of the wilderness and the Salmon River corridor (Section 8(a)(3)(A)).

B. Desired Future Condition

Wilderness-dependent research will continue following the intent of the Wilderness Act. The wilderness resource will continue to be shaped by natural forces and processes, while providing an opportunity to further the state of our knowledge of ecosystems and social aspects of wilderness management.

C. Goals

1. Wilderness and its ecosystems will continue to be valuable as benchmarks. The benchmarks provide a basis where managers and scientists can better understand and compare natural processes and systems.

D. Objectives

1. Provide for and encourage scientific study that:
 - a. Depends on the wilderness setting or upon natural systems not readily found outside wilderness.

- b. Seeks to explain or understand ecosystems found in wilderness or resolve wilderness management problems to provide managers with knowledge needed to better manage wild lands.
- c. Is conducted in a non-obtrusive manner consistent with preserving the wilderness character and minimizes conflicts between wilderness users and researchers.

E. Standards and Guidelines

General

1. Research projects that benefit the protection objectives of the FC-RONR Wilderness will be given highest priority. (S)
2. Research projects not dependent on wilderness will be directed to alternative areas outside the wilderness. (S)
3. Research methods that temporarily infringe on the wilderness resource should be limited or restricted, with the adverse effect(s) mitigated to the extent possible. (G)
4. All proposed research structures will be analyzed through the Minimum Requirements Analysis process. If approved, these research structures shall be situated and constructed to be as unobtrusive as possible. (S)
5. Data collected for management purposes, such as use figures and resource inventories, should be made available to scientists for research purposes. (G)
6. The use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft for research purposes outside of public airstrips will be analyzed through the Minimum Requirements Analysis process. (S)
7. Aircraft use, including helicopters, outside of the public airstrips should be considered only when other methods are not possible and not appropriate for the research objectives. If aircraft use is approved, time of day, season of year, elevation, route of flight, and location of landings will be considered to minimize impacts. (G)
8. Research projects must be approved by the Forest Supervisor and authorized by special use permit. (S)

Research Proposals

1. Proposed research projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the managing unit as to the project's desirability, priority, and compatibility. Project proposals that extend across administrative boundaries will be jointly reviewed with a coordinated response. (S)

2. Research projects on wildlife and fish resources, recreational use, human carrying capacities, cultural resources, and methodologies for monitoring ecological and sociological carrying capacity, will be permitted in the Wild River corridor. (S)
3. Written research proposals should be submitted to the Forest Service at least 6 months before anticipated fieldwork. (G)

Specimen Collection

1. No personal flora or fauna collection is permitted. Collections are for scientific or educational purposes only, dedicated to public benefit, and may not be used for personal or commercial profit. (S)
2. All collections for scientific purposes must be approved. (S)
3. No archaeological or vertebrate paleontological materials may be collected. Upon location of any historical or archaeological remains, fieldwork will cease and the site shall be reported immediately. No disturbance of such a site is permitted. (S)

Marking Samples and Locations

1. Measuring and recording methods must be sensitive to the generally undisturbed character of the area and leave as few signs of disturbance as possible. Field measurements in the FC-RONR Wilderness will follow the guidelines in the Forest Inventory and Assessment and Wilderness Program MOA, namely:
 - a. The practice of painting or scribing trees will not be used. Instead, marked nailed tags will be used.
 - b. Marking tags/nails may be used minimally, if painted an approved color, and faced away from obvious trails and roads.
 - c. Tags/nails may only be used at the base of the tree. Markers may not protrude from the ground more than one inch.
 - d. Flagging may not be attached to the marker.
 - e. Any flagging used to facilitate entry and exit from the plot area will be removed upon completion of the plot measurements.
 - f. Boring or drilling will be done on representative non-tally trees and only when absolutely necessary to estimate site, age, or growth.
 - g. Destructive sampling will not be done.

Site Condition

1. All refuse associated with field operations will be removed from the site and returned to the condition in which it was found, except as authorized by the project work plan. (S)
2. Soil disturbance is prohibited, except as specifically authorized in the project work plan. (S)
3. Temporary markers, such as flagging, may not remain in place for more than one week when study teams are not present on a site. (S)
4. Paint, or similar semi-permanent markers, may not be applied to rocks, plants, or other natural surfaces. (S)

F. Monitoring

No monitoring identified

XVIII. Research Natural Areas

A. Background

Four Research Natural Areas (RNAs) have been established within the FC-RONRW. These areas exhibit unique features or representative habitat types that are beneficial for scientific study as a baseline of natural conditions. The areas include:

- a. Dry Gulch-Forge Creek RNA (3,200 acres)
- b. Frog Meadows RNA (330 acres)
- c. Gunbarrel RNA (1,600 acres)
- d. Soldier Lakes RNA (175 acres)

B. Desired Future Condition

Research Natural Areas provide a window to observe natural conditions and processes at work free from the influences of man. As one of the purposes described in the Wilderness Act of 1964, research is acknowledged specifically in the establishment of RNAs in wilderness. These areas have been established where representative ecosystems can be studied and where natural processes are unimpeded.

C. Goal

1. Maintain the natural conditions and processes associated with the aquatic and terrestrial features (flora, fauna, and geological features) in as close to undisturbed condition as possible, without direct human impacts.
2. Partnerships with National Forests and university researchers are forged to further scientific inquiry in these areas and ecosystems.
2. Reduce and prevent un-natural influences upon native flora and fauna, to the extent practicable.

D. Objectives

1. Conduct biological surveys in each RNA every 5 years to ensure that conditions remain undisturbed except by natural processes. Update and revise research natural plans as needed based on findings.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Limit recreational and other uses as needed to protect the scientific values of designated and proposed RNAs. (S)
2. Permit no occupancy, including outfitter assigned camps under special use permit. (S)
3. Maintain existing trails and encourage pass through use rather than overnight occupancy. (G)
4. Construct no new trails in RNAs; short re-routes of existing trails shall be allowed to better protect wilderness and scientific values. (S)
5. Manage individual RNAs according to site specific direction developed for each area. (S)

F. Monitoring

Presence of non-indigenous species in RNAs.

Indicator

1. Non-indigenous species of plants and animals.

XIX. SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

A. Background

Soils

Soils over much of the area have developed from granitic parent materials and include the quartz monzonites of the Idaho Batholith, the closely related gneissic rocks bordering the Batholith, and the true granitics of a younger geologic age. Volcanic rocks and tuffs cap rather extensive areas in the west-central portion of the wilderness. Portions of the Big Creek area are classed broadly as quartzitic, the least represented geologic group in the wilderness.

Water

Water quality in the wilderness is good. An estimated 2,500,000 acre feet of water is contributed to the Columbia River System each year. Chemical analysis of the waters show most are rated as soft and highly susceptible to degradation. This adds emphasis on the need to protect the lakes and streams of the area from contamination and to maintain the natural ability to support aquatic species.

Water Rights

In 1993, the Snake River Basin Adjudication process began for waters flowing into the Snake River. The Forest Service filed claims for Federal Reserved Rights to instream flows for the Main and Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers. These Federal Reserved Rights claims were for all unappropriated flows as of the date that the Wild and Scenic Rivers were established (July 23, 1980 for the Salmon; October 2, 1968 for the Middle Fork Salmon). A number of parties, including the State of Idaho and the Cities of Salmon and Challis, objected to the Forest Service claims. On October 27, 2000, the Idaho Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision that the Forest Service is entitled to a Federal Water right, but that it is for the minimum quantity of water needed to fulfill the purposes of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Forest Service amended its water rights claims in February of 2002. Claim amounts are those quantities that the Forest Service believes are needed to protect the outstanding and remarkable values of the rivers.

On May 23, 2001, the District Court ordered the Forest Service and objecting parties into mediation. Mediation is ongoing; a settlement agreement has not been completed as of December 2002.

On November 4, 2002, the District Court issued a litigation scheduling order. Trial was scheduled for August 2004 if the parties had not achieved a settlement.

B. Desired Future Condition

The conditions of the soil and water resource within the wilderness continue to be affected by natural processes. Erosion processes continue to change the landscape naturally. Unnatural or human caused effects on soil and water do not occur.

C. Goals

1. Natural forces shape the soil and water resource while allowing for permitted and existing water developments to continue.
2. Soils around lakes, rivers, creeks, meadows, and bogs are maintained in a natural condition. Management action is taken to reduce or eliminate degradation of soil resources, such as soil erosion on trails and compaction from human-caused activities.
3. Maintain water of outstanding high quality and ecological significance that surpasses criteria for primary contact recreation, cold-water biota, and salmonid spawning.

D. Objectives

1. Management of permitted uses strives to eliminate the effects upon the wilderness resource as much as possible. Recognizing existing water rights and uses, managers work with permit holders to protect wilderness quality.
2. Periodically evaluate existing water transmission improvements and remove when no longer needed. Bring all known or discovered water transmission improvements under permit.
3. Continue the water quality monitoring program on the Salmon River and Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and expand to other stream and lakes to establish baseline data for existing and potential heavy use areas.
4. Collect water samples at selected high mountain lake locations on a five-year rotating schedule.
5. Quantify instream flows necessary for National Forest purposes to identify federal water right needs.
6. Initiate studies to determine natural sedimentation rates in Monumental Creek and other streams that have the potential for impact from human activity.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Artificial rehabilitation of undesirable conditions will be considered only when caused by human activities, and when evaluation of the problem shows natural healing processes are clearly inadequate. The Chief of the Forest Service approval is required. (S)
2. Minimize soil and water impacts from fire suppression activities by using Minimum Impact Suppression Techniques (MIST) or similar approaches. Accomplish rehabilitation of impacts concurrent with fire control or Burned Area Evaluation and Restoration (BAER) activities. (G)
3. Motorized equipment and mechanical transport will not be permitted for maintenance of water developments unless they are determined to be the minimum tool by site-specific analysis and approved by the Regional Forester. (S)
4. As allowed by the CIWA, permit construction and maintenance of a small hydroelectric generator, domestic water facilities, and related facilities only in Jersey Creek and Three Mile Creek. Provide for adequate minimum stream flows to meet National Forest purposes. (S)
5. Restrict uses, as needed, to maintain or improve existing water quality levels. (G)
6. Allow natural soil erosion to continue unless an imminent and definite hazard to life and property or a serious depreciation of important environmental qualities outside the wilderness will result. (G)
7. No snow courses or permanent stream gauges will be permitted. (S)

F. Monitoring

No monitoring identified.

XX. TRAILS

A. Background

There are approximately 2,405 miles of trail in the FC-RONR Wilderness. Currently, there are 296 trails in the wilderness with a trail density of approximately one mile of trail for every 914 acres. A list of all system trails and the corresponding trail class can be found in the Transportation Plan

One National Recreation Trail is partially located in the wilderness. The Knapp Lake-Loon Creek Trail (036) is 15 miles in length with 12 miles of it in the wilderness. Minor management implications are associated with such trails; however, no special direction is required.

Several of the existing trails in the wilderness follow or partially follow routes of local, regional, or national historic interest. These historic routes are the Southern Nez Perce Trail (also referred to as the Reverend Samuel Parker Trail), the Three Blaze Trail, the Thunder Mountain Trail, and the Sheepeater Indian Campaign Trail. While none of these trails have yet been evaluated for historic significance, their potential remains. From a wilderness management stance, historic trails would have minimal impacts on the wilderness resource.

Currently, there are 66 trailheads, which provide access to the FC-RONR Wilderness through 97 trails. Thirty-three, or five percent of them are undeveloped, which means parking and toilet facilities are usually provided; however, in some cases, only parking is available. The remaining 32 trailheads have varying amounts of development ranging from full service facilities where fees are charged, to lightly developed sites where camping facilities are sometimes accompanied by stock loading facilities or other facilities.

There are 114 bridges in or adjacent to the FC-RONR Wilderness. They vary in length from 7.5 feet to 348 feet, and in width from 3 feet to 8 feet; all are single span. The construction materials range from native logs to cable suspension with steel towers, and include treated timber, steel truss, and concrete, log, and rock-gabion abutments. Most were built (or rebuilt) within the past 30 years.

The oldest (and longest) bridge, the Stoddard pack-bridge, was originally built in 1937 and has received some restoration work over the past 25 years. All bridges are to be inspected at least once every 3-6 years by a qualified bridge inspector. Appropriate maintenance, replacement, or removal has generally been accomplished within acceptable minimum technical standards.

To meet the management objectives assigned to the trail classes, maintenance levels have been developed. The maintenance levels for the FC-RONRW trail system are found in Appendix J.

B. Desired Future Condition

The trail system provides the public with access to the wilderness without detracting from the wilderness experience or adversely affecting the physical resources.

C. Goals

1. Manage the trail system and its components to provide access to the wilderness for a spectrum of user groups and experience levels.

D. Objectives

1. Interior roads providing no bona fide access shall be closed and rehabilitated, where practicable, or restored and managed as a trail.
2. Trails designated as Mainline trails have a Level 3 management objective. Level 3 is defined as: resource protection, protection of the investment, and the safety of the user. Trails are maintained for the efficient use of stock. Traffic is medium to heavy.
3. Trails designated as Secondary trails have a Level 2 management objective. Level 2 is defined as: resource protection, preservation of the trail investment, user safety, and to perpetuate and use the pathway in its present location. Work is not deferred to the point of creating a backlog of reconstruction work. The trail is maintained for foot and intermittent horse travel. Volume of traffic is medium to heavy.
4. Trails designated as Way trails have a Level 1 management objective. Level 1 is defined as: resource protection and to inform the user of the trail condition. Level 1 applies to primitive experience level trails, trails that need reconstruction or relocation to alleviate a safety or resource problem, and short-term trails left to revert naturally or obliterate back to the resource land base. The trail is maintained to foot travel standards and stock use is not excluded. Traffic is light.
5. Evaluate all trails not part of the approved trail system for either inclusion in the system or for appropriate rehabilitation actions.
6. Continue to pursue the acquisition of easements and Rights of Way for public trail access across State and private lands.
7. Coordinate with Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation on Statewide non-motorized trail plans.
8. Adopt the existing trail access to and from the Soldier Bar landing strip as part of the trail system. Identify the trail designation and maintenance level.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Perform Level 3 maintenance on all Mainline system trails to the extent practicable. (S)
2. Perform Level 2 maintenance on all Secondary system trails to the extent practicable. (S)
3. Perform Level 1 maintenance on all Way system trails to the extent practicable. (S)
4. No additional National Recreation trails will be designated. (S)
5. Screen and block access to unused abandoned trails when possible. (G)
6. Clearing will be held to the minimum needed for expected use. (G)
7. Locate borrow areas out of view of trails. (G)
8. Use native non-treated materials for drainage structures. (G)
9. Remove metal culverts as they wear out. Replace with natural material. (G)
10. Rock cairns or standard blazes will be used sparingly when trail is otherwise indistinguishable. Paint and/or flagging will not be used. (S)
11. Construct no new trails in Research Natural Areas. (S)
12. Identify trails used primarily by outfitters and discontinue Forest Service maintenance. Develop cooperative agreements with outfitters to maintain these trails. (G)
13. If unable to acquire the appropriate level access across non-federal lands pursue the establishment of an alternative route. (G)
14. Retain all existing areas over 10,000 acres without Forest Service-maintained trails in their current condition. No new trails, facilities or designated sites will be established in these areas. (S)
15. Trail location or relocation guidelines are: (G)
 - a. Locate to avoid campsites.
 - b. Locate to take advantage of vistas and scenic areas.
 - c. Locate to stay a minimum of 200 feet from lakes and meadows, terrain permitting.

- d. Avoid straight alignment.
 - e. Avoid grades over 10 percent
 - f. Avoid tread width in excess of 24 inches.
 - g. Locate where primitive means of maintenance would most often be assured.
16. Construct trail berm only where necessary to control drainage. (S)
17. Corduroy puncheons will be used only where trail relocation is impractical. (G)
18. Where user conflict, congestion, or resource degradation warrants it, consider designating single-purpose trails. (G)
19. Evaluate, define, and interpret (off-site) cultural values of trails with historic trail potential when managing these trails. They include: (G)
- a. South Nez Perce Trail (Parker Trail)
 - b. Three Blaze Trail
 - c. Thunder Mountain Trail
 - d. Sheepeater Campaign Trail
20. Trailhead information boards should be installed at all trailheads (including landing strips) to emphasize: (G)
- a. Wilderness laws, regulations and policy.
 - b. Management requirements such as low-impact camping, fire restrictions, hazards, permit requirements, etc.
 - c. General information such as natural and heritage histories.
 - d. Provide space or separate signboards for Idaho Department of Fish and Game information.
 - e. Signboards should be outside of proclaimed boundaries except at landing strips.
 - f. Information on Noxious Weeds identification and prevention.

F. Monitoring

Collect information on the status and extent of the trail system.

Indicators

1. Percent of trails inventoried annually
2. Percent of system trails identified by condition survey to have resource problems
3. Trail miles cleared annually

XXI. Vegetation Resources

A. Background

The rugged terrain, short growing seasons, low to moderately productive soils, moisture shortage periods, and wide temperature variations that are typical of most of the wilderness results in relatively low vegetation production and limited livestock grazing potential.

There are no federally designated Threatened and Endangered (T&E) plant species known to exist in the wilderness. The following species, candidates for T & E designation, are probably residents of the area:

- a. *Penstemon lemhiensis*
- b. *Douglasia idoensis*
- c. *Calamagrotis tweedyi*

Vegetation within most of the wilderness is essentially in a natural condition, except where fire has been repeatedly suppressed. Recent wildfires of the last 10 years have changed the vegetation composition dramatically.

Four areas of unique vegetation have been identified:

- a. Grand fir-western yew, located between Magpie and Artic Creeks.
- b. Subalpine larch, located in the Salmon, Stripe, Thirteen, and Waugh Mountain areas.
- c. Three-hundred-year-old lodgepole pine, located in the head of Wilson Creek.
- d. Whitebark pine, located in the Bear Valley Mountain-Mountain Meadows area.

Timber use has been limited to material for construction of miner's cabins and improvements, private land improvements, Forest Service administrative sites, tent frames and poles, fences, and firewood. Most areas have a plentiful supply of poles and firewood. Concentrated use areas around high mountain lakes and near main rivers have limited supplies of poles and firewood. Continued use will result in impacts on both the aesthetic values and snag-dependent wildlife species.

B. Desired Future Condition

The amount, distribution, and characteristics of life-stage habitats are present to maintain or reach viable populations of native species. Habitat conditions generally contribute to survival and recovery, and prevent listing on Region 1 and Region 4 Sensitive Species Lists. Populations of non-native plants are reduced or eradicated in occupied and potential rare plant habitat. Desired habitat conditions are maintained or degraded habitats restored to promote pollinator success and survival. Human

activities are at levels that maintain desired conditions and dynamics during key life stages of rare plants. The public understands the importance of maintaining rare and culturally important plant species.

C. Goals

1. Provide habitat capable of:
 - a. Supporting viable populations of native plant species within the FC-RONRW, and,
 - b. Supporting plant biodiversity to meet social needs, biological diversity, and ecological and functional integrity.
2. Emphasize conservation and recovery of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, and other species at risk.
3. Maintain or restore unique habitats.

D. Objectives

1. Inventory and protect unique vegetation areas to maintain their special values and prevent human-caused changes in natural processes.
2. Protect Threatened or Endangered plant species if found to be present in the wilderness.
3. Protect riparian area vegetation to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and species diversity.
4. Seed only species indigenous or naturalized to the area. Use broadcast seeding methods. Approve seeding only for areas where human activities have caused the loss or threatened the existence of indigenous plant species, and areas where human activities responsible for the deterioration no longer exist and that natural revegetation is insufficient and/or ineffective. (S)
5. Seeding projects will first consider the use of seed sources collected from or near the project area. (S)
6. Provide for the gathering of plants for Native American Indian traditional or cultural uses, as stipulated in statutes, treaties, and agreements with the U.S. Government.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Native or naturalized plant species are required for any authorized seedings. (S)

2. Monitor use in unique vegetation sites and take appropriate protection action to permit natural ecological succession. (G)
3. For management activities that include application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides, degrading effects on sensitive plant species will be mitigated. (S)

F. Monitoring

No monitoring identified.

XVII. WEED MANAGEMENT (Noxious Weeds/Invasive Species)

A. Background

Idaho-listed noxious weeds known to occur within the FC-RONRW at this time include rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, Scotch thistle, Canada thistle, Dalmatian toadflax, dyers' woad, and field bindweed. Noxious weeds known to be a threat in close proximity to the wilderness include yellow starthistle, leafy spurge, and diffuse knapweed.

Other exotic weeds are known to be highly aggressive, and are able to invade native habitats and displace native vegetation. These species pose a threat to the natural biotic processes of the wilderness. Sulfur cinquefoil is an exotic weed well-established in many parts of the FC-RONRW, which is highly invasive and poses an ecological threat to the wilderness resources.

Other exotic weeds of concern within the FC-RONRW have varying degrees of invasive tendencies and include goat weed, oxeye daisy, houndstongue, common tansy, perennial peavine, berteroa, bull thistle, and common mullein. Collectively, the weeds of concern to managers within the FC-RONRW, including Idaho listed noxious weeds and other invasive weed species, are termed "noxious/invasive weeds."

The majority of the identified infestations occur along the major river habitats within the Middle Fork and Salmon River corridors.

B. Desired Future Condition

A desired component of the wilderness is the existence and preservation of thriving native ecosystems. Healthy, functioning plant communities provide the foundation upon which ecological values are based. Intact native plant communities support healthy watersheds, productive soils, and native wildlife communities, including threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. The expansion of exotic invasive weeds (noxious weeds) no longer pose a threat to the integrity of native plant communities.

C. Goals

1. Wilderness management promotes native plant and animal species over exotic and/or introduced species. Managers cooperate with other agencies, private landowners and the general public to manage these exotic species.
2. Introduced non-native vegetation such as timothy, cheat grass, orchard grass, and fruit trees represent a small portion of the landscape, and are not expanding. Existing noxious weeds such as rush skeletonweed and spotted knapweed, and other highly

aggressive weeds, such as common tansy, sulphur cinquefoil, and goat weed occur at low levels and are being suppressed.

3. Restore known populations of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate and Sensitive (TEPCS) plant species, where these populations have been impacted by human influence.

D. Objectives

1. Implement all aspects of integrated weed management and emphasize prevention and education practices.

2. Effectively manage noxious weeds by collaborating Forest Service weed management with other agencies, landowners, and interested parties through the continuation of an organized Cooperative Weed Management Area.

3. Complete the FC-RONR Wilderness FEIS and ROD on Noxious Weed Management.

4. Work with all user groups on practices that prevent the establishment of noxious weeds in the wilderness.

5. Work with adjacent counties, Cooperative Weed Management Areas (CWMAs), and State agencies to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Integrated Weed Management in and adjacent to the FC-RONR Wilderness.

6. Work with Forest Service specialists to implement Best Management Practices for preventing the spread of noxious weeds.

7. Work with all user groups on how they can contribute to prevention, inventory, and treatment of noxious weeds within the FC-RONR Wilderness.

E. Standards and Guidelines

1. Provide noxious/invasive weed management and prevention awareness to Wilderness Resource Managers, and implement direction and guidelines contained within R-4 Best Management Practices for Weed Prevention and Management, and R-1 Manual Direction, Supplement No. R1 2000-2001-1, May 14, 2001. (G)

2. Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention and identification orientation to river floaters at Boundary Creek, Indian Creek, and Corn Creek. (G)

3. Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention messages to all private power-boaters as part of the information received with their required jetboat permit. (G)

4. Provide noxious/invasive weed prevention messages to wilderness users at high-use trailheads. (G)
5. Solicit input from Idaho Aviation Association and Back Country Horsemen on the Draft Prevention Plan. Ask their assistance in development of prevention methods to retard the spread of noxious/invasive weeds associated with aircraft and stock use in the wilderness. (G)
6. Maintain one or more FC-RONRW noxious/invasive weed display(s) for use in educational presentations, public gatherings, and front office information/visitor orientation. Weed display(s) will include weed identification, potential impacts, components of Integrated Weed Management Strategy, and success stories. (G)
7. The following strategy provides a framework from which to prioritize treatments: (G)
 - a. Eradicate new populations of aggressive noxious/invasive weed species.
 - b. Control established aggressive noxious/invasive weed species.
 - c. Contain established aggressive species, when the size of infestation has exceeded effective control objectives.
 - d. Eradicate new populations of less aggressive species such as Canada thistle.
 - e. Control less aggressive species.
 - f. Contain less aggressive species.
8. No significant expansion of known weed infestations. (S)
9. The collection of noxious/invasive weed inventory information will be conducted in a consistent manner across the FC-RONRW. (S)
10. Noxious/invasive weed management will incorporate the concept of using the "minimum tool." If a minimum tool analysis favors the use of mechanical transport or motorized equipment, review and approval by the Forest Supervisor (Nez Perce or Bitterroot National Forest) or R4 Regional Forester (Salmon-Challis and Payette National Forest) will be needed before final project selection. (S)
11. Ground disturbances resulting from noxious/invasive weed treatment activities will be evaluated for potential restoration. All seeding projects will be restricted to the use of certified noxious weed-free native seed. Seed originating from local native stock will be favored. (S)
12. Only herbicides approved for use adjacent to water bodies will be used within a 50-foot streamside buffer or other riparian areas. (S)

13. When appropriately labeled herbicides are to be applied within a 50-foot riparian buffer, only hand spraying will be allowed. (S)
14. Herbicide will be applied within riparian buffers only when wind speeds are less than 5 miles per hour. (S)
15. Coordinate aquatic, terrestrial and watershed restoration, management-ignited fire and integrated pest management with a Forest Botanist to minimize impact to threatened, proposed, or Sensitive plant species, actual or potential habitat, or pollinators. (G)

F. Monitoring

Monitor known invasive species sites and inventory for new sites in order to determine trends in vegetation change.

Indicators

1. Location and acres of noxious weed/invasive species
2. Observation of areas previously treated to determine effective treatment of target weeds and protection of non-target vegetation and resources.
3. Expansion or reduction in area and density of noxious/invasive weeds.

CHAPTER 3

MONITORING

Chapter 3

Monitoring Direction

I. Monitoring Plan

At intervals specified in this chapter, management practices will be evaluated to determine:

- ❑ How well objectives are being achieved to help accomplish goals.
- ❑ If standards are being attained and what trends are being established for standards.
- ❑ If effects of management plan implementation on natural and social resources are occurring as predicted.
- ❑ How accurate assumptions and projections are
- ❑ How closely management standards have been applied

Appropriate monitoring costs will be identified annually to insure that the monitoring is conducted at the same intensity and with the same methodology Wilderness-wide. Annual summaries will be prepared describing monitoring results. The results of monitoring and evaluation will be used along with other applicable information to analyze the management situation during management plan revision.

The elements in the following table will be monitored for baseline information or changes in baseline. If areas of degradation are detected, appropriate management measures will be taken, commensurate to the potential severity of the impact and needs of the area. Appropriate measures may range from education, to maintenance, to closure. Closures may be invoked but are not necessarily the first choice. As per the authority of the Organic Act of 1897, the Forest Supervisor may invoke special orders at any time for the protection of the resource.

Table 3.1. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Objective	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Protocol	Frequency
Air Quality - Emissions from outside the wilderness do not affect air quality. Air quality is protected from pollution in excess of required standards.	1. Suspended Particulates- 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter	State standards for air quality	Every 5 years
Aviation – Forest Service airstrips provide public and commercial use within acceptable limits	1. Airstrip use and trend: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of aircraft landing • Type of aircraft landing (commercial and private) • Number of people per party • Types of use supported by aircraft 2. Landing strip Safety Inspection report ratings	Voluntary registration Inspections	Annually Annually
Cultural Resources - Heritage resources are protected and managed	1. The percent of previously recorded cultural resource sites receiving annual site inventory and evaluation - implementation follows the programmatic agreement with SHPO. Compliance with SHPO programmatic agreement	SHPO programmatic agreement	Every 2 years
Fire - Fire is allowed to serve as a natural ecological process	1. Amount and type of motorized use authorizations for each fire 2. Number and percent of acres of Wildland Fire Use 3. Number and percent of acres of wildfire 4. Number and percent of acres of prescribed fire	Documentation of reasons for wildfire declaration Number and percent of acres of wildland fire use, wildfire and prescribed fire	Annually

Monitoring Objective	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Protocol	Frequency
Wildlife – native populations and key habitat components are not impaired.	1. Percent of forage utilization on selected transects within seasonally important wild ungulate habitats; 2. Ratio of males, females, and young in wild ungulate populations.	IDFC species management plan (varies by species) Paired plot transects within seasonally important wild ungulate habitats.	Every 5 years
Livestock grazing – forage utilization does not exceed standard	1. Utilization rates by domestic livestock, recreation livestock and outfitter/guide livestock 2. Stubble heights	Utilization rates and/or stubble height as set in allotment management plans and annual operating plans	Annually
Minerals – Valid claims are operated in a manner that protects wilderness. Resource impacts from abandoned mining activity do not pose a threat to the wilderness	1. Number of active mining claims operating under appropriate plan of operations 2. Number of inactive mining claims with resource problems such as hazardous materials, erosion and garbage	Survey of all valid mineral claims and abandoned mines following regional standards	Every 5 years
Recreation –For land based campsites, no more than 5% are in Frissell Condition Class V, no more than 20% in Class IV, and no more than 30% in Class III; 25% or more in Frissell Condition Class II and 20% or more in Class I	Condition of campsites 1. Frissell Campsite Ratings 2. Modified – Cole Campsite Condition Surveys	20% of Class I 25 % of Class II 30% of Class III 20 % of Class IV 5 % of Class V Frissell campsite conditions surveys and weed inventory forms Frissell campsite condition standards	Annually monitor 10% of campsites

Monitoring Objective	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Protocol	Frequency
Recreation – River campsites	1. Number of launches by type 2. People per party 3. PAOT levels 4. Encounter levels between different user groups 5. Outfitter and Guide percent of allocation used – launches used 6. Number of Kicker Motors used (Salmon River) 7. Campsite condition surveys using Frissell and Modified – Cole Methods	Frissell campsite conditions surveys and standards	Annually
Recreation - Jetboats	1. Jetboats launched 2. People per party 3. Length of stay per party	Permit Tracking Forms	Annually
Research Natural Areas – Natural conditions and processes are maintained	1. Percent of non-indigenous species in Research Natural Areas	Biological surveys	Every 5 years
Soil and Water – Water of outstanding high quality and ecological significance	Baseline data for existing and potential heavy use areas along the Middle Fork Salmon and Salmon Rivers and high mountain lakes	Salmon-Challis National Forest water quality monitoring procedures	Every 5 years
Trails – Trails provide access to the wilderness for a variety of user groups and experience levels. No more than 20 % of the system trails have identified resource problems	1. Percent of trails inventoried annually 2. Percent of system trails identified by condition survey to have resource problems 3. Trail miles cleared annually	Trail condition survey Miles cleared annually	Complete 10 percent annually

Monitoring Objective	Activity, Practice or Effect to be Measured	Monitoring Protocol	Frequency
Weeds – Native plants are promoted over exotics. Noxious weeds are effectively managed	1. Location and acres of noxious weed/invasive species 2. Observation of areas previously treated to determine effective treatment of target weeds and protection of non-target vegetation and resources. 3. Expansion or reduction in area and density of noxious/invasive weeds.	Follow National Protocol for Weed Inventory	Annually for quantitative values; 1,3, and 5 years for qualitative values

II. Amendments

The Management Plan can be amended if changes occur or if the need arises. The Lead Forest Supervisor for the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness may amend the Wilderness Plan if the amendment is not significant. If the change is significant, the Regional Forester is required to sign the amendment. If the change is determined to be non-significant, the Lead Forest Supervisor may implement the amendment. Both forms of amendments require appropriate public notification and satisfactory completion of NEPA/NFMA procedures.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

WILDERNESS ACT

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PL 98-550, OCTOBER 30, 1984, 99 Stat 2807

(Cite as: 99 Stat 2807)

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LAWS
98th Congress - Second Session
Convening January 23, 1984

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DATA SUPPLIED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. (SEE SCOPE)
Additions and Deletions are not identified in this document.

PL 98-550 (S 543)
OCTOBER 30, 1984

An Act to designate certain national forest system lands in the State of Wyoming for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, to release other forest lands for multiple use management, to withdraw designated wilderness areas in Wyoming from minerals activity, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I -- SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS AND PURPOSES
SHORT TITLE

SEC. 101. This Act may be cited as "The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984'.

DECLARATION OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 102. (a) The Congress finds that --

(1) certain areas of undeveloped national forest lands in the State of Wyoming possess outstanding natural characteristics giving them high values as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people;

(2) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System of Wyoming have identified those areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location, will help to fulfill the National Forest System's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System in Wyoming have also identified those areas which should be specially managed, deserve further study, or which should be available for multiple uses other than wilderness, subject to the Forest Service's land management planning process and the provisions of this Act.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to --

(1) designate certain National Forest System lands in Wyoming for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to preserve the wilderness character of the land and to protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people; and

(2) insure that certain National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws and planning procedures and the provisions of this Act.

TITLE II -- ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SEC. 20 1. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890) 1116 USC 1 13 1 1, the following National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming, as generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced herein, are hereby designated as wilderness, and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) "16 USC 1132' certain lands in the Bighorn National Forest, which comprise approximately one hundred ninety-five thousand five hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cloud Peak Wilderness Area -- Propose, dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Cloud Peak Wilderness;

(2) " 16 USC I 1 32' certain lands in the Shoshone National Forest, which comprise approximately one hundred and one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Popo Agie Wilderness Area - Propose, dated September 1982, and which shall be known as the Popo Agie Wilderness;

(3) 1116 USC 11321 subject to valid existing rights and reasonable access to exercise such rights, certain lands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, winch comprise approximately two hundred eighty-seven thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gros Ventre Wilderness Area -- Proposed, dated September 1984, and which shall be known w the Gros Ventre Wilderness;

(4) " 16 USC II 32' certain lands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Winegar Hole Wilderness Area -- Proposed, dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Winegar Hole Wilderness;

(5) "16 USC 1132' certain lands in the Targhee National Forest which comprise approximately one hundred sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty five acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Jedediah Smith Wilderness Area - Proposed', dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Jedediah Smith Wilderness;

(6) subject to section 201 (c) of this Act " 16 USC I 1 32', certain lands in the Medicine Bow National Forest which comprise approximately thirty-one thousand three hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Huston Park Wilderness Area - Propose, dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Huston Park Wilderness;

(7) subject to section 201 (c) of this Act " 16 USC I 1 32', certain lands in the Medicine Bow National Forest which comprise approximately ten thousand four hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Encampment River Wilderness Area - Proposed, dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Encampment River Wilderness;

(8) subject to section 20 1 (c) of this Act " 16 USC 1 132', certain lands in the Medicine Bow and Routt National Forests of Wyoming and Colorado, which comprise approximately twenty-three thousand acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Platte River Wilderness Area -- Propose, dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Platte River Wilderness;

(9) certain lands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Corridor Addition to the Teton Wilderness Area Proposed, dated September 1982, and which are hereby incorporation in and which shall be deemed a part of the Teton Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577 "16 USC 1131';

(10) certain lands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest which comprise approximately thirty-six thousand acres as generally considered and passed Creek Addition to the Bridger Wilderness - Proposed', and "Newfork Lake Addition to the Bridger Wilderness -- Proposed', dated September 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and which shall be deemed a part of the Bridger Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577;

(11) certain lands in the Shoshone National Forest, which comprise approximately six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Glacier Addition to the Fitzpatrick Wilderness -- Area Proposed', dated September 1982, which are hereby incorporated in and which shall be deemed a part of the Fitzpatrick Wilderness as designated by Public Law 94-557 and Public Law 94-567 " 16 USC I 1 32': Provided, That within the area referred to in this subparagraph, occasional motorized access for administrative purposes and related activities as determined necessary by the Secretary for habitat management, trapping, transporting and proper management of the area's bighorn sheep population may be allowed;

(12) certain lands in the Shoshone National Forest, which comprise approximately ten thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled, "South Fork Addition to the Washakie Wilderness -- Proposed', dated September 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and which shall be deemed a part of the Washakie Wilderness as designated by Public Law 92-476 " 16 USC 1132'; and

(3) certain lands in the Shoshone National Forest, which comprise approximately twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled, "High Lakes Addition to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness -Proposed', dated September 1984, and which are hereby incorporated in and which shall be deemed a part of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness as designated by Public Law 95-249 " 16 USC 1132'.

(b) The previous classification of each of the following is hereby abolished: the Cloud Peak Primitive Area, the Popo Agie Primitive Area, and the Glacier Primitive Area.

(c) The designation and continued existence of the Huston Park, Encampment River, Platte River and Savage Run Wildernesses shall not, under any Federal law, in any way impair or affect any present or future water rights for, and shall not prevent, impair, or in any way affect construction, operation or maintenance of, the Stage 11 or Stage III water development projects as presently defined in Wyoming Statutes, section 41-2-204(a)(iii) and (iv) (1984 Cum. Supp.), (Wyoming Laws 1979, ch. 126, sec. 1), or any subsequent modification thereof, including the water rights required therefor, to the extent that such modification provides for the diversion and transportation of water in the Little Snake River Basin for storage or use in said basin or in Wyoming east of the Continental Divide. No term or condition shall be imposed on any permit, license, right-of-way or other authorization for said projects on the basis of any present or future wilderness characteristics, wilderness designations, or wilderness studies or evaluations of lands in the Medicine Bow National Forest or in Natrona, Sweetwater, or Carbon Counties in Wyoming.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES

SEC. 202. As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description of each area described in titles 11 and III shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

APPLICATION OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964

SEC. 203. Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Wilderness Act " 16 USC I 1 3 I' except that any reference in the provisions of the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

TITLE III -- WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

SEC. 301. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, upon revision of the initial land management plans for the Bridger-Teton, Targhee, and Shoshone National Forests required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 " 16 USC 1600', review the following lands as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness:

(1) certain lands in the Bridger-Teton and Targhee National Forests of Wyoming, which comprise approximately one hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Palisades Wilderness Study Area -- Proposed', dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Palisades Wilderness Study Area;

(2) certain lands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, which comprise approximately thirty thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Area -- Proposed', dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Area; and

(3) certain lands in the Shoshone National Forest of Wyoming, which comprise approximately fourteen thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "High Lakes Wilderness Study Area -- Proposed', dated September 1984, and which shall be known as the High Lakes Wilderness Study Area.

(b) Subsequent to such review the Secretary shall submit his reports and findings to the President and the President shall submit his recommendations to the Congress within three years of the date of receipt of the Secretary's report.

(c) Subject to valid existing rights and reasonable access to exercise such rights, until Congress determines otherwise, the Palisades, High Lakes and Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Areas shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System: Provided, That --

(1) with respect to oil and gas exploration and development activities, the Palisades Wilderness Study Area shall be administered under reasonable conditions to protect the environment according to the laws and regulations generally applicable to nonwilderness lands within the National Forest System;

(2) subject to valid existing rights, the Palisades Wilderness Study Area as designated by this Act is hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws;

(3) the provisions of section 308 of the Interior Department Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1984 (Public Law 98-146) "97 Stat. 95-1'. or similar provisions which may hereafter be enacted concerning oil and gas leasing, exploration and development in further planning or wilderness study areas shall not apply to the Palisades Wilderness Study Area; and

(4) within the Palisades, High Lakes and Shoal Creek Wilderness Study Areas, snowmobiling shall continue to be allowed in the same manner and degree as was occurring prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV -- RELEASE OF LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS

SEC. 401. (a) The Congress finds that --

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE 11);
and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in Wyoming and the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that --

1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE 11 final environmental statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in States other than Wyoming, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming;

(2) with respect to the national forest lands in the State of Wyoming which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE 11) and those lands referred to in subsection (d) except those lands remaining in wilderness study upon enactment of this Act and subject to section 301, that review and evaluation or reference shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) "16 USC 1600' to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revisions of the plans, but shall review the wilderness option when the plans are revised, which revisions will ordinarily occur on a ten-year cycle, or at least every fifteen years, unless, prior to such time, the Secretary finds that conditions in a unit have significantly changed;

(3) areas in the State of Wyoming reviewed in such final environmental statement or referred to in subsection (d) and not designated wilderness or wilderness study upon enactment of this Act shall be managed for multiple use in accordance with land management plans pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 " 16 USC 1604': Provided, That such areas need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of the initial land management plans;

(4) in the event that revised land management plans in the State of Wyoming are implemented pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, areas not recommended for wilderness designation need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of such plans and areas recommended for wilderness designation shall be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation as may be required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law; and

(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands in the State of Wyoming for the purpose of

determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) As used in this section, and as provided in section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the term "revision" shall not include an "amendment" to a plan.

(d) The provisions of this section shall also apply to:

(1) National Forest System roadless areas or portions thereof in the State of Wyoming identified by unit plans listed at the end of this subparagraph, which are not designated as wilderness by this Act:

TABLE HAS BEEN OMITTED

(2) that portion of the Beartooth-High Lakes Area not included in wilderness or wilderness study by this Act; and

(3) national forest roadless lands in the State of Wyoming which are less than five thousand acres in size.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the area referred to in section 5 of Public Law 92-476 (86 Stat. 792)" 16 USC 1 13 2' and generally known as the Dunoir Special Management United, which shall continue to be managed pursuant to Public Law 92-476.

TITLE V -- MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS GRAZING IN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to review all policies, practices, and regulations of the Department of Agriculture regarding livestock grazing in national forest wilderness areas in the State of Wyoming in order to insure that such policies, practices, and regulations fully conform with and implement the intent of Congress regarding grazing in such areas, as such intent is expressed in the Wilderness Act " 16 USC 1 13 1', as interpreted by Public Law 98-406.

STATE WATER ALLOCATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 502. As provided in section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act, except as provided in section 20 1 (c) of this Act, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from Wyoming water laws.

STATE FISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

SEC. 503. As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act " 16 USC I 1 33', nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Wyoming with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Wyoming.

PROHIBITION ON BUFFER ZONES

SEC. 504. Congress does not intend that the designation of wilderness areas in the State of Wyoming lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within any wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

SEC. 505. (a) Within the areas described in sections 201 and 301, and within any previously-designated components of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Wyoming, and in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, the Archaeological Resources and Protection Act, and the Historic Preservation Act " 16 USC 1604, 470aa, 470', the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Wyoming, in conducting a cultural resources management program.

(b) Such program shall have as its purpose the protection of archaeological sites and interpretation of such sites for the public benefit and knowledge, and compliance with all Federal and State historic and cultural resource preservation statutes, regulations, guidelines, and standards, insofar as these activities are compatible with the purposes for which the affected lands were designated as wilderness or special management areas.

SEC. 506. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application thereof shall not be affected thereby.

Approved October 30, 1984.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY -- S. 543:

SENATE REPORT No. 98-54 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 129 (1983): Apr. 13, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 130 (1984): Oct. 2, considered and passed House, amended.

Oct. 3, Senate concurred in House amendment.

PL 98-550, 1984 S 543

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APPENDIX B

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

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Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

(P.L. 90-542, as amended)

(16 U.S.C. 1271-1287)

¹An Act

To provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that,

(a) this Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

Congressional declaration of policy.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

Congressional declaration of purpose.

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time.

Composition of system; requirements for State-administered components.

SECTION 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise rivers (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system, including, upon application of the Governor of the State concerned, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine; that segment of the Wolf River, Wisconsin, which flows through Langlade County; and that segment of the New River in North Carolina extending from its confluence with Dog Creek downstream approximately 26.5 miles to the Virginia State line. Upon receipt of an application under

clause (ii) of this subsection, the Secretary shall notify the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and publish such application in the *Federal Register*. Each river designated under clause (ii) shall be administered by the State or political subdivision thereof without expense to the United States other than for administration and management of federally owned lands. For purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation [Fund] Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to provide for the transfer to, or administration by, a State or local authority of any federally owned lands which are within the boundaries of any river included within the system under clause (ii).

Classification.

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in Section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

- (1) *Wild river areas* -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.
- (2) *Scenic river areas* -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.
- (3) *Recreational river areas* -- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

Congressionally designated components.

SECTION 3. (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

- (1) **CLEARWATER, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.** -- The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the Middle Fork, upstream to the Powell Ranger Station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (2) **ELEVEN POINT, MISSOURI.** -- The segment of the river extending downstream from Thomasville, to State Highway 142; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.^{1a}
- (3) **FEATHER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The entire Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of its tributary streams one kilometer south of Beckwourth, California; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (4) **RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.** -- The segment extending from the Colorado State line downstream to the State Highway 96 crossing, and the lower four miles of the Red River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **ROGUE, OREGON.** -- The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior or Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments or as directed by the President.

(6) **SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.** -- The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its tributary, the Namekagon, from Lake Namekagon downstream to its confluence with the Saint Croix; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; *Provided*, That except as may be required in connection with items (a) and (b) of this paragraph, no funds available to carry out the provisions of this Act may be expended for the acquisition or development of lands in connection with, or for administration under this Act of, that portion of the Saint Croix River between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, until sixty days after the date on which the Secretary has transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a proposed cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States (a) whereby the company agrees to convey to the United States, without charge, appropriate interests in certain of its lands between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, including the company's right, title, and interest to approximately one hundred acres per mile, and (b) providing for the use and development of other lands and interests in land retained by the company between said points adjacent to the river in a manner which shall complement and not be inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands and interests in land donated by the company are administered under this Act. Said agreement may also include provision for State or local governmental participation as authorized under subsection (e) of section 10 of this Act. A one-thousand-three-hundred-and-eighty-acre portion of the area commonly known as the Velie Estate, located adjacent to the Saint Croix River in Douglas County, Wisconsin, as depicted on the map entitled, "Boundary Map/Velie Estate--Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway," dated September 1980, and numbered 630-90,001, may be acquired by the Secretary without regard to any acreage limitation set forth in subsection (b) of this section or subsection (a) or (b) of section 6 of this Act.

(7) **SALMON, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.** -- From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) **WOLF, WISCONSIN.** -- From the Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) **LOWER SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.** -- The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River: *Provided*, (i) That the upper twenty-seven miles of this river segment shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (ii) That the lower twenty-five miles shall be designated by the Secretary upon his approval of an application for such designation made by the Governors of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.²

(10) **CHATTOOGA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.** -- The segment from 0.8 mile below Cashiers Lake in North Carolina to Tugaloo Reservoir, and the West Fork Chattooga River from its junction with [the] Chattooga upstream 7.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled, "Proposed Wild and Scenic Chattooga River and Corridor Boundary," dated August 1973; to be administered by the

Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [May 10, 1974]; *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$5,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$809,000 for development.

(11) **RAPID RIVER, IDAHO.**³ -- The segment from the headwaters of the main stem to the national forest boundary and the segment of the West Fork from the wilderness boundary downstream to the confluence with the main stem, as a wild river.

(12) **SNAKE, IDAHO AND OREGON.**³ -- The segment from Hells Canyon Dam downstream to Pittsburgh Landing, as a wild river; and the segment from Pittsburgh Landing downstream to an eastward extension of the north boundary of section 1, township 5 north, range 47 east, Willamette meridian, as a scenic river.

(13) **FLATHEAD, MONTANA.** -- The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence to the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to the Hungry Horse Reservoir, as generally depicted on the map entitled, "Proposed Flathead Wild and Scenic River Boundary Location" dated February 1976; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of such Departments or as directed by the President. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) of this section shall be taken within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 12, 1976]. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$6,719,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

(14) **MISSOURI, MONTANA.**⁴ -- The segment from Fort Benton one hundred and forty-nine miles downstream to Robinson Bridge, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled, "Missouri Breaks Free-flowing River Proposal," dated October 1975, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,800,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

(15) **OBED, TENNESSEE.** -- The segment from the western edge of the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area to the confluence with the Emory River; Clear Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River; Daddys Creek from the Morgan County line to the confluence with the Obed River; and the Emory River from the confluence with the Obed River to the Nemo Bridge as generally depicted and classified on the stream classification map dated December 1973. The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action, with the participation of the State of Tennessee as is provided for under subsection (b) within one year following the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 12, 1976]. The development plan required by such subsection (b) shall include cooperative agreements between the State of Tennessee acting through the Wildlife Resources Agency and the Secretary of the Interior. Lands within the Wild and Scenic River boundaries that are currently part of the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area shall continue to be owned and managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency in such a way as to protect the wildlife resources and primitive character of the area, and without further development of roads, campsites, or associated recreational facilities

unless deemed necessary by that agency for wildlife management practices. The Obed Wild and Scenic River shall be managed by the Secretary of the Interior. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to this river, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands and not to exceed \$400,000 for development. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

(16) **PERE MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.** -- The segment downstream from the junction of the Middle and Little South Branches to its junction with United States Highway 31 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled, "Proposed Boundary Location, Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River,"; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segment referred to in this paragraph within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph. Any development or management plan prepared pursuant to subsection (b) shall include (a) provisions for the dissemination of information to river users and (b) such regulations relating to the recreational and other uses of the river as may be necessary in order to protect the area comprising such river (including lands contiguous or adjacent thereto) from damage or destruction by reason of overuse and to protect its scenic, historic, esthetic and scientific values. Such regulations shall further contain procedures and means which shall be utilized in the enforcement of such development and management plan. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$8,125,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands and \$402,000 for development. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the installation and operation of facilities or other activities within or outside the boundaries of the Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River for the control of the lamprey eel shall be permitted subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe for the protection of water quality and other values of the river, including the wild and scenic characteristics of the river.

(17) **RIO GRANDE, TEXAS.** -- The segment on the United States side of the river from river mile 842.3 above Mariscal Canyon downstream to river mile 651.1 at the Terrell-Val Verde County line; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978], take such action with respect to the segment referred to in this paragraph as is provided for under subsection (b). The action required by such subsection (b) shall be undertaken by the Secretary, after consultation with the United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and appropriate officials of the State of Texas and its political subdivisions. The development plan required by subsection (b) shall be construed to be a general management plan only for the United States side of the river and such plan shall include, but not be limited to, the establishment of a detailed boundary which shall include an average of not more than 160 acres per mile. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be in conflict with (A) the commitments or agreements of the United States made by or in pursuance of the treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding the utilization of the Colorado

and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, signed at Washington, February 1944 (59 Stat. 1219), or

(B) the treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding maintenance of the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, signed November 23, 1970.

For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$1,650,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$1,800,000 for development.

(18) **SKAGIT, WASHINGTON.** -- The segment from the pipeline crossing at Sedro-Woolley upstream to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River from its mouth to the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled, "Skagit River -- River Area Boundary;" all segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Riprapping related to natural channels with natural rock along the shorelines of the Skagit segment to preserve and protect agricultural land shall not be considered inconsistent with the values for which such segment is designated. After consultation with affected Federal agencies, State and local government and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segments referred to in this paragraph within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978]; as part of such action, the Secretary of Agriculture shall investigate that portion of the North Fork of the Cascade River from its confluence with the South Fork to the boundary of the North Cascades National Park and if such portion is found to qualify for inclusion, it shall be treated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated under this section upon publication by the secretary of notification to that effect in the Federal Register. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$11,734,000 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands and not more than \$332,000 for development.

(19) **UPPER DELAWARE RIVER, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.**⁵ -- The segment of the Upper Delaware River from the confluence of the East and West branches below Hancock, New York, to the existing railroad bridge immediately downstream of Cherry Island in the vicinity of Sparrow Bush, New York, as depicted on the boundary map entitled, "The Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River," dated April 1978; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Subsection (b) of this section shall not apply, and the boundaries and classifications of the river shall be as specified on the map referred to in the preceding sentence, except to the extent that such boundaries or classifications are modified pursuant to section 704(c)⁶ of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. Such boundaries and classifications shall be published in the *Federal Register* and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United

States Senate. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

(20) **DELAWARE, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW JERSEY.** -- The segment from the point where the river crosses the northern boundary of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to the point where the river crosses the southern boundary of such recreation area; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. For purposes of carrying out this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) of this section with respect to such segment shall be taken within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978], except that, with respect to such segment, in lieu of the boundaries provided for in such subsection (b), the boundaries shall be the banks of the river. Any visitors facilities established for purposes of use and enjoyment of the river under the authority of the Act establishing the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area shall be compatible with the purposes of this Act and shall be located at an appropriate distance from the river.

(21) **AMERICAN, CALIFORNIA.** -- The North Fork from a point 0.3 mile above Heath Springs downstream to a point approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the Colfax-Iowa Hill Bridge, including the Gold Run Addition Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled, "Proposed Boundary Maps" contained in Appendix I of the document dated January 1978 and entitled, "A Proposal: North Fork American Wild and Scenic River" published by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; to be designated as a wild river and to be administered by agencies of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of such Departments or as directed by the President. Action required to be taken under subsection (b) shall be taken within one year after the date of the enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978]; in applying such subsection (b) in the case of the Gold Run Addition Area, the acreage limitation specified therein shall not apply and in applying section 6(g)(3), January 1 of the calendar year [1977] preceding the calendar year in which this paragraph is enacted shall be substituted for January 1, 1967. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$850,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in land and not more than \$765,000 for development.

(22) **MISSOURI RIVER, NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA.** -- The segment from Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota, fifty-nine miles downstream to Ponca State Park, Nebraska, as generally depicted in the document entitled, "Review Report for Water Resources Development, South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana," prepared by the Division Engineer, Missouri River Division, Corps of Engineers, dated August 1977 (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "August 1977 Report"). Such segment shall be administered as a recreational river by the Secretary. The Secretary shall enter into a written cooperative agreement with the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) for construction and maintenance of bank stabilization work and appropriate recreational development. After public notice and consultation with the State and local governments, other interested organizations and associations, and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required pursuant to subsection (b) within one year from the date of enactment of this section [November 10, 1978]. In

administering such river, the Secretary shall, to the extent, and in a manner, consistent with this section --

(A) provide (i) for the construction by the United States of such recreation river features and streambank stabilization structures as the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) deems necessary and advisable in connection with the segment designated by this paragraph, and (ii) for the operation and maintenance of all streambank stabilization structures constructed in connection with such segment (including both structures constructed before the date of enactment of this paragraph and structures constructed after such date, and including both structures constructed under the authority of this section and structures constructed under the authority of any other Act); and (B) permit access for such pumping and associated pipelines as may be necessary to assure an adequate supply of water for owners of land adjacent to such segment and for fish, wildlife, and recreational uses outside the river corridor established pursuant to this paragraph. The streambank structures to be constructed and maintained under subparagraph (A) shall include, but not be limited to, structures at such sites as are specified with respect to such segment on pages 62 and 63 of the August 1977 Report, except that sites for such structures may be relocated to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) by reason of physical changes in the river or river area. The Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers) shall condition the construction or maintenance of any streambank stabilization structure or of any recreational river feature at any site under subparagraph (A)(i) upon the availability to the United States of such land and interests in land in such ownership as he deems necessary to carry out such construction or maintenance and to protect and enhance the river in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Administration of the river segment designated by this paragraph shall be in coordination with, and pursuant to the advice of a Recreational River Advisory Group which shall be established by the Secretary. Such Group may include in its membership, representatives of the affected States and political subdivisions thereof, affected Federal agencies, and such organized private groups as the Secretary deems desirable. Notwithstanding the authority to the contrary contained in subsection 6(a) of this Act, no land or interests in land may be acquired without the consent of the owner: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the acreage within the designated river boundaries may be acquired in less than fee title without the consent of the owner, in such instance of the Secretary's determination that activities are occurring, or threatening to occur thereon which constitute serious damage or threat to the integrity of the river corridor, in accordance with the values for which this river was designated. For purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$21,000,000, for acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development.

(23) **SAINT JOE, IDAHO.** -- The segment above the confluence of the North Fork of the Saint Joe River to Spruce Tree Campground, as a recreational river; the segment above Spruce Tree Campground to Saint Joe Lake, as a wild river, as generally depicted on the map entitled, "Saint Joe River Corridor Map" on file with the Chief of the Forest Service and dated September 1978; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the classification of the Saint Joe River under this paragraph and the subsequent development plan for the river prepared by the

Secretary of Agriculture shall at no time interfere with or restrict the maintenance, use, or access to existing or future roads within the adjacent lands nor interfere with or restrict present use of or future construction of bridges across that portion of the Saint Joe designated as a "recreational river" under this paragraph. Dredge or placer mining shall be prohibited within the banks or beds of the main stem of the Saint Joe and its tributary streams in their entirety above the confluence of the main stem with the North Fork of the river. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel above high water mark of the Saint Joe River and its tributaries within the river corridor by or under the authority of any public body or its agents for the purposes of construction or maintenance of roads. The Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978]. For the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

(24) SALMON, IDAHO. --

(A) The segment of the main river from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar in the following classes: (i) the forty-six-mile segment from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River to Corn Creek as a recreational river; and (ii) the seventy-nine mile segment from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a wild river; all as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Salmon River" dated November 1979, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(B) This segment shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required by subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [June 23, 1980].

(C) The use of motorboats (including motorized jetboats) within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978.

(D) Subject to existing rights of the State of Idaho, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries or rivers, dredge and placer mining in any form including any use of machinery for the removal of sand and gravel for mining purposes shall be prohibited within the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph; within the fifty-three mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River; and within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River; and its tributary streams in their entirety: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel, outside the boundaries of the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, above the high water mark of the Salmon River or the Middle Fork and its tributaries for the purposes of construction or maintenance of public roads: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any written mineral leases approved by the Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Idaho prior to January 1, 1980.

(E) The provisions of section 7(a) of this Act with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines or other project works, shall apply to the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River.

(F) For the purposes of the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, after October 1, 1980, not more than \$6,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.⁷

(25) **ALAGNAK, ALASKA.**⁸ -- That segment of the main stem and the major tributary to the Alagnak, the Nonvianuk River, within Katmai National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(26) **ALATNA, ALASKA.** -- The main stem within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(27) **ANIAKCHAK, ALASKA.** -- That portion of the river, including its major tributaries, Hidden Creek, Mystery Creek, Albert Johnson Creek, and North Fork Aniakchak River, within the Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(28) **CHARLEY, ALASKA.** -- The entire river, including its major tributaries, Copper Creek, Bonanza Creek, Hosford Creek, Derwent Creek, Flat-Orthmer Creek, Crescent Creek, and Moraine Creek, within the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(29) **CHILIKADROTNA, ALASKA.** -- That portion of the river within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(30) **JOHN, ALASKA.** -- That portion of the river within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(31) **KOBUK, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(32) **MULCHATNA, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(33) **NOATAK, ALASKA.** -- The river from its source in the Gates of the Arctic National Park to its confluence with the Kelly River in the Noatak National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(34) **NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(35) **SALMON, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Kobuk Valley National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(36) **TINAYGUK, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(37) **TLIKAKILA, ALASKA.** -- That portion within the Lake Clark National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(38) **ANDREAFSKY, ALASKA.** -- That portion from its source, including all headwaters, and the East Fork, within the boundary of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(39) **IVISHAK, ALASKA.** -- That portion from its source, including all headwaters and an unnamed tributary from Porcupine Lake within the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(40) **NOWITNA, ALASKA.** -- That portion from the point where the river crosses the west limit of township 18 south, range 22 east, Kateel River meridian, to its confluence with the Yukon River within the boundaries of the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

- (41) **SELAWIK, ALASKA.** -- That portion from a fork of the headwaters in township 12 north, range 10 east, Kateel River meridian to the confluence of the Kugarak River, within the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (42) **SHEENJEK, ALASKA.** -- The segment within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (43) **WIND, ALASKA.** -- That portion from its source, including all headwaters and one unnamed tributary in township 13 south, within the boundaries of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (44) **ALAGNAK, ALASKA.** -- Those segments or portions of the main stem and Nonvianuk tributary lying outside and westward of the Katmai National Park/Preserve and running to the west boundary of township 13 south, range 43 west; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (45) **BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA.** -- The segment of the main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of the Bear and Champion Creeks downstream to its exit from the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 6 east, Fairbanks meridian within the White Mountains National Recreation Area, and the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (46) **BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA.** -- The segment of the main stem from the south side of Steese Highway in township 7 north, range 10 east, Fairbanks meridian, downstream to the south side of the Steese Highway in township 10 north, range 16 east; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (47) **DELTA, ALASKA.** -- The segment from and including all of the Tangle Lakes to a point one-half mile north of Black Rapids; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (48) **FORTYMILE, ALASKA.** -- The main stem within the State of Alaska; O'Brien Creek; South Fork; Napoleon Creek, Franklin Creek, Uhler Creek, Walker Fork downstream from the confluence of Liberty Creek; Wade Creek; Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechumstuk; West Fork Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of Logging Cabin Creek; Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of West Fork Dennison Fork; Logging Cabin Creek; North Fork; Hutchison Creek; Champion Creek; the Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek; and Joseph Creek; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (49) **GULKANA, ALASKA.** -- The main stem from the outlet of Paxson Lake in township 12 north, range 2 west, Copper River meridian to the confluence with Sourdough Creek; the south branch of the west fork from the outlet of an unnamed lake in sections 10 and 15, township 10 north, range 7 west, Copper River meridian to the confluence with the west fork; the north branch from the outlet of two unnamed lakes, one in sections 24 and 25, the second in sections 9 and 10, township 11 north, range 8 west, Copper River meridian to the confluence with the west fork; the west fork from its confluence with the north and south branches downstream to its confluence with the main stem; the middle fork from the outlet of Dickey Lake in township 13 north, range 5 west, Copper River meridian to the confluence with the main stem; to be classified as a wild river area and to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (50) **UNALAKLEET, ALASKA.** -- The segment of the main stem from the headwaters in township 12 south, range 3 west, Kateel River meridian extending downstream

approximately 65 miles to the western boundary of township 18 south, range 8 west; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(51) **VERDE, ARIZONA.** -- The segment from the boundary between national forest and private land in sections 26 and 27, township 13 north, range 5 east, Gila Salt River meridian, downstream to the confluence with Red Creek, as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Verde River -- Wild and Scenic River," dated March 1984, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. This designation shall not prevent water users receiving Central Arizona Project water allocations from diverting that water through an exchange agreement with downstream water users in accordance with Arizona water law. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public and within two years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [August 28, 1984], the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section.

(52) **AU SABLE, MICHIGAN.** -- The segment of the main stem from the project boundary of the Mio Pond project downstream to the project boundary at Alcona Pond project as generally depicted on a map entitled, "Au Sable River" which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(53) **TUOLUMNE, CALIFORNIA.** -- The main river from its sources on Mount Dana and Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park to Don Pedro Reservoir consisting of approximately 83 miles as generally depicted on the proposed boundary map entitled, "Alternative A," contained in the Draft Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Study and Environmental Impact Statement published by the United States Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture in May 1979; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public and within two years from the date of enactment of this paragraph [September 28, 1984], the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section. Nothing in this Act shall preclude the licensing, development, operation, or maintenance of water resources facilities on those portions of the North Fork, Middle Fork or South Fork of the Tuolumne or Clavey Rivers that are outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river area as designated in this section. Nothing in this section is intended or shall be construed to affect any rights, obligations, privileges, or benefits granted under any prior authority of law including chapter 4 of the Act of December 13, 1913, commonly referred to as the Raker Act (38 Stat. 242) and including any agreement or administrative ruling entered into or made effective before the enactment of this paragraph [September 28, 1984]. For fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1985, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

(54) **ILLINOIS, OREGON.** -- The segment from the boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest downstream to its confluence with the Rogue River as generally depicted on a map entitled "Illinois River Study" and is also part of a report entitled "A Proposal: Illinois Wild and Scenic River;" to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 19, 1984]. For the purposes of this

Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, effective October 1, 1984, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands, and such sums as necessary for development.

(55) **OWYHEE, OREGON.** -- The South Fork from the Idaho-Oregon State line downstream to Three Forks; the Owyhee River from Three Forks downstream to China Gulch; and the Owyhee River downstream from Crooked Creek to the Owyhee Reservoir as generally depicted on a map entitled "Owyhee, Oregon" dated April 1984; all three segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such appropriate action as is required under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 19, 1984]. For the purposes of this Act with respect to the river designated by this paragraph, effective October 1, 1984, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for the acquisition of lands or interests and such sums as necessary for development.

(56) **HORSEPASTURE, NORTH CAROLINA.** -- The segment from Bohaynee Road (N.C. 281) downstream approximately 4.25 miles to where the segment ends at Lake Jocassee, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding any limitation of section 6 of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to utilize the authority of this Act and those pertaining to the National Forests to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, donation, or exchange or otherwise, such non-Federal lands or interests in lands within, near, or adjacent to the designated segments of the river which the Secretary determines will protect or enhance the scenic and natural values of the river.

(57) **CACHE LA POUFRE, COLORADO.**⁹ -- The following segments as generally depicted on the proposed boundary map numbered FS-56 and dated March 1986, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, each to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that those portions of the segments so designated which are within the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

(A) Beginning at Poudre Lake downstream to the confluence of Joe Wright Creek, as a wild river. This segment to be designated the "Peter H. Dominick Wild River Area."

(B) Downstream from the confluence of Joe Wright Creek to a point where the river intersects the easterly north-south line of the west half southwest quarter of section 1, township 8 north, range 71 west of the sixth principal meridian, as a recreational river.

(C) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its source to the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary, approximately four miles, as a wild river.

(D) Beginning at the Comanche Peak Wilderness Boundary to a point on the South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River in section 1, township 7 north, range 73 west of the sixth principle meridian, at elevation 8050 mean sea level, as a recreational river.

(E) South Fork of the Cache la Poudre River from its intersection with the easterly section line of section 30, township 8 north, range 72 west of the sixth principle meridian, to confluence of the main stem of the Cache la Poudre River, as a wild river.

With respect to the portions of the river segments designated by this paragraph which are within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification,

and development plans for such portions need not be published in the *Federal Register*. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no development or use of parklands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments as a wild river. For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for development and \$2,500,000 for land acquisition.

(58) **SALINE BAYOU, LOUISIANA.**¹⁰ -- The segment from Saline Lake upstream to the Kisatchie National Forest, as generally depicted on the Proposed Boundary Map, numbered FS-57, and dated March 1986; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years commencing after September 30, 1986, not to exceed \$1,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development."

(59) **BLACK CREEK, MISSISSIPPI.**¹¹ -- The segment from Fairley Bridge Landing upstream to Moody's Landing as generally depicted on a map entitled "Black Creek Wild and Scenic River," numbered FS-58 and dated March 1986, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river area under section 2(b)(2). For the purposes of the segment designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated up to \$300,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development.

(60) **KLICKITAT, WASHINGTON.** -- The segment from its confluence with Wheeler Creek, Washington, near the town of Pitt, Washington, to its confluence with the Columbia River; to be classified as a recreation river and to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(61) **WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON.** -- The segment from its confluence with Gilmer Creek, Washington, near the town of B Z Corner, Washington to its confluence with Buck Creek, Washington; to be classified as a scenic river and to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.¹²

(62) **MERCED, CALIFORNIA.** --

(A) The main stem from its sources (including Red Peak Fork, Merced Peak Fork, Triple Peak Fork, and Lyle Fork) on the south side Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park to a point 300 feet upstream of the confluence with Bear Creek, consisting of approximately 71 miles, and the South Fork of the river from its source near Triple Divide Peak in Yosemite National Park to the confluence with the main stem, consisting of approximately 43 miles, both as generally depicted on the map entitled "Merced River Wild and Scenic Rivers -- Proposed," dated June 1987, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. With respect to the portions of the river designated by this subparagraph which are within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park, and the El Portal Administrative unit, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portions need not be published in the *Federal Register*. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no development or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph, except that no more than

\$235,000 may be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and for development.

(B)(i) The main stem from a point 300 feet upstream of the confluence with Bear Creek downstream to the normal maximum operating pool water surface level of Lake McClure (elevation 867 feet mean sea level) consisting of approximately 8 miles, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Merced Wild and Scenic River," dated April, 1990. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the segment as recreational, from a point 300 feet upstream of the confluence with Bear Creek downstream to a point 300 feet west of the boundary of the Mountain King Mine, and as wild, from a point 300 feet west of the boundary of the Mountain King Mine to the normal maximum operating pool water surface level of Lake McClure. The requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the Sierra Management Framework Plan for the Sierra Planning Area of the Folsom Resource Area, Bakersfield District, Bureau of Land Management. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph. (ii) To the extent permitted by, and in a manner consistent with section 7 of this Act (16 U.S.C. 1278), and in accordance with other applicable law, the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the construction and operation of such pumping facilities and associated pipelines as identified in the Bureau of Land Management right-of-way application CACA 26084, filed by the Mariposa County Water Agency on November 7, 1989, and known as the "Saxon Creek Project," to assure an adequate supply of water from the Merced River to Mariposa County.

(C) With respect to the segments of the main stem of the Merced River and the South Fork Merced River designated as recreational or scenic pursuant to this paragraph or by the appropriate agency pursuant to subsection (b), the minerals to Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.¹³

(63) **KINGS, CALIFORNIA.** -- The Middle Fork of the Kings River from its headwaters at Lake Helen between Muir Pass and Black Giant Mountain to its confluence with the main stem; the South Fork, Kings River from its headwaters at Lake 11599 to its confluence with the main stem; and the main stem of the Kings River from the confluence of the Middle Fork and the South Fork to the point at elevation 1,595 feet above mean sea level. The segments within the Kings Canyon National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The remaining segments shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public and within one year after the enactment of this paragraph [November 3, 1987], the respective Secretaries shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section. In the case of the segments of the river administered by the Secretary of the Interior, the requirements of subsection (b) shall be fulfilled through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for Kings Canyon National Park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such segments need not be published in the *Federal Register*. Such revisions to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no development or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of the river under this paragraph.

For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$250,000, to the Secretary of Agriculture for development and land acquisition to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.

(64) NORTH FORK KERN RIVER, CALIFORNIA. --

(A) The segment of the main stem from the Tulare-Kern County line to its headwaters in Sequoia National Park, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kern River Wild and Scenic River -- Proposed" and dated June, 1987; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; except that portion of the river within the boundaries of the Sequoia National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. With respect to the portion of the river segment designated by this paragraph which is within the boundaries of Sequoia National Park, the requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall be fulfilled by the Secretary of the Interior through appropriate revisions to the general management plan for the park, and the boundaries, classification, and development plans for such portion need not be published in the Federal Register. Such revision to the general management plan for the park shall assure that no developments or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segment.

(B) SOUTH FORK KERN RIVER, CALIFORNIA. -- The segment from its headwaters in the Inyo National Forest to the southern boundary of the Domelands Wilderness in the Sequoia National Forest, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Kern River Wild and Scenic River -- Proposed" and dated June 1987; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(C) Nothing in this Act shall affect the continued operation and maintenance of the existing diversion project, owned by Southern California Edison on the North Fork of the Kern River, including reconstruction or replacement of facilities to the same extent as existed on the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 24, 1987].

(D) For the purposes of the segments designated by this paragraph, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$100,000, to the Secretary of Agriculture for development and land acquisition.

(65) BLUESTONE, WEST VIRGINIA. -- The segment in Mercer and Summers Counties, West Virginia, from a point approximately two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County line down to the maximum summer pool elevation (one thousand four hundred and ten feet above mean sea level) of Bluestone Lake as depicted on the boundary map entitled "Bluestone Wild and Scenic River," numbered WSR-BLU/20,000, and dated January 1987; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river. In carrying out the requirements of subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary shall consult with State and local governments and the interested public. The Secretary shall not be required to establish detailed boundaries of the river as provided under subsection (b) of this section. Nothing in this Act shall preclude the improvement of any existing road or right-of-way within the boundaries of the segment designated under this paragraph. Jurisdiction over all lands and improvements on such lands owned by the United States within the boundaries of the segment designated under this paragraph is hereby transferred without reimbursement to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, subject to leases in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 26, 1988] (or renewed thereafter) between the United States and the State of West Virginia with respect to the Bluestone State Park and the Bluestone Public

Hunting and Fishing Area. Nothing in this Act shall affect the management by the State of hunting and fishing within the segment designated under this paragraph. Nothing in this Act shall affect or impair the management by the State of West Virginia of other wildlife activities in the Bluestone Public Hunting and Fishing Area to the extent permitted in the lease agreement as in effect on the enactment of this paragraph [October 26, 1988], and such management may be continued pursuant to renewal of such lease agreement. If requested to do so by the State of West Virginia, the Secretary may terminate such leases and assume administrative authority over the areas concerned. Nothing in the designation of the segment referred to in this paragraph shall affect or impair the management of the Bluestone project or the authority of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to carry out the project purposes of that project as of the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 26, 1988]. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the continuation of studies relating to such projects which were commenced before the enactment of this paragraph.

(66) SIPSEY FORK OF THE WEST FORK, ALABAMA. --

(A) Segments of the Sipsey Fork and several tributaries; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the classifications indicated, as follows: (1) Sipsey Fork from the confluence of Sandy Creek upstream to Forest Highway 26, as a scenic river; and (2) Sipsey Fork from Forest Highway 26 upstream to its origin at the confluence of Thompson Creek and Hubbard Creek, as a wild river; and (3) Hubbard Creek from its confluence with Thompson Creek upstream to Forest Road 210, as a wild river; and (4) Thompson Creek from its confluence with Hubbard Creek upstream to its origin in section 4, township 8 south, range 9 west, as a wild river; and (5) Tedford Creek from its confluence with Thompson Creek upstream to section 17, township 8 south, range 9 west, as a wild river; and (6) Mattox Creek from its confluence with Thompson Creek upstream to section 36 of township 7 south, range 9 west, as a wild river; and (7) Borden Creek from its confluence with the Sipsey Fork upstream to Forest Road 208, as a wild river; and (8) Borden Creek from Forest Road 208 upstream to its confluence with Montgomery Creek, as a scenic river; and (9) Montgomery Creek from its confluence with Borden Creek upstream to the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 7 south, range 8 west, as a scenic river; and (10) Flannigan Creek from its confluence with Borden Creek upstream to Forest Road 208, as a wild river; and (11) Flannigan Creek from Forest Road 208 upstream to section 4, township 8 south, range 8 west, as a scenic river; and (12) Braziel Creek from its confluence with Borden Creek upstream to section 12, township 8 south, range 9 west, as a wild river, and (13) Hogood Creek from its confluence with Braziel Creek upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary in section 7, township 8 south, range 8 west, as a wild river.

(B) A map entitled "Sipsey Fork of the West Fork Wild and Scenic River" generally depicting the Sipsey Fork and the tributaries, shall be on file and remain available for public inspections in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(67) WILDCAT RIVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. --

(A) A 14.51 mile segment including the following tributaries: Wildcat Brook, Bog Brook, and Great Brook (all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Wildcat River," dated October 1987) to be administered as follows: those segments of the Wildcat River and its tributaries located within the boundary of the White Mountain National Forest

(hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as "the forest") shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "Secretary"); those segments located outside the boundary of the forest shall be administered by the Secretary through a cooperative agreement with the Board of Selectmen of the town of Jackson and the State of New Hampshire pursuant to section 10(e) of this Act. Such agreement shall provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments located outside the boundary of the forest and shall be consistent with the comprehensive management plan to be prepared by the Secretary pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act and with the July 1987 River Conservation Plan prepared by the Wildcat Brook Advisory Committee in conjunction with the National Park Service.

(B)(i) To assist in the implementation of this paragraph, the Secretary shall establish, within 3 months after the date of enactment of this subparagraph [October 28, 1988], a Wildcat River Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the "Commission"). (ii) The Commission shall be composed of 7 members appointed by the Secretary as follows: one member from recommendations submitted by the Governor of the State of New Hampshire; 4 members from recommendations submitted by the Jackson Board of Selectmen, of which at least 2 members shall be riparian property owners, and at least one member shall be on the Board of Selectmen; one member from recommendations submitted by the Jackson Conservation Commission; and one member selected by the Secretary. Members of the Commission shall be appointed for terms of 3 years. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. Any member of the Commission appointed for a definite term may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor is appointed. The Commission shall designate one of its members as Chairman. (iii) The Commission shall meet on a regular basis. Notice of meetings and agenda shall be published in local newspapers which have a distribution which generally covers the area affected by the designation of the segments described in this paragraph. Commission meetings shall be held at locations and in such a manner as to ensure adequate public involvement. (iv) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay expenses reasonably incurred in carrying out their responsibilities under this paragraph on vouchers signed by the Chairman. (v) Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings. (vi) The Commission shall cease to exist on the date 10 years after the enactment of this paragraph [October 28, 1988]. (vii) The provisions of section 14(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Act of October 6, 1972; 86 Stat. 776), are hereby waived with respect to the Commission. (C) The authority of the Secretary to acquire lands outside the boundary of the White Mountain National Forest for purposes of this paragraph shall be limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner thereof. The Secretary may also acquire scenic easements for purposes of this paragraph as provided in section 6 of this Act.

(D) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.

(68) **BIG MARSH CREEK, OREGON.**¹⁴ -- The 15-mile segment from the northeast quarter of section 15, township 26 south, range 6 east, to its confluence with Crescent

Creek in the northeast quarter of section 20, township 24 south, range 7 east, as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prohibit the Secretary from undertaking construction activities to enhance and restore wetland resources associated with Big Marsh Creek.

(69) **CHETCO, OREGON.** -- The 44.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 25.5-mile segment from its headwaters to Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary as a wild river; (B) the 8-mile segment from Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge as a scenic river; and (C) the 11-mile segment from Steel Bridge to the Siskiyou National Forest boundary, one mile below Wilson Creek, as a recreational river.

(70) **CLACKAMAS, OREGON.** -- The 47-mile segment from Big Springs to Big Cliff; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 4-mile segment from Big Springs to the Forest Service Road 4690 bridge as a scenic river; (B) the 3.5-mile segment from the Forest Service Road 4690 bridge to the junction with Oregon State Highway 224 as a recreational river; (C) the 10.5-mile segment from Oregon State Highway 224 to the June Creek Bridge as a scenic river; (D) the 9-mile segment from June Creek Bridge to Tar Creek as a recreational river; (E) the 5.5-mile segment from Tar Creek to just south of Indian Henry Campground as a scenic river; and (F) the 14.5-mile segment just south of Indian Henry Campground to Big Cliff as a recreational river.

(71) **CRESCENT CREEK, OREGON.** -- The 10-mile segment from the southwest quarter of section 11, township 24 south, range 6 east, to the west section line of section 13, township 24 south, range 7 east, as a recreational river, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(72) **CROOKED, OREGON.** -- The 15-mile segment from the National Grassland boundary to Dry Creek; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the following classes: (A) The 7-mile segment from the National Grassland boundary to River Mile 8 south of Opal Spring as a recreational river; and (B) the 8-mile segment from Bowman Dam to Dry Creek as a recreational river.

(73) **DESCHUTES, OREGON.** -- Those portions as follows: (A) The 40.4-mile segment from Wickiup Dam to northern boundary of Sunriver at the southwest quarter of section 20, township 19 south, range 11 east as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 11-mile segment from the northern boundary of Sunriver at the southwest quarter of section 20, township 19 south, range 11 east, to Lava Island Camp as a scenic river, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 3-mile segment from Lava Island Camp to the Bend Urban Growth Boundary at the southwest corner of section 13, township 18 south, range 11 east, as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (D) the 19-mile segment from Oden Falls to the Upper End of Lake Billy Chinook as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; (E) the 100-mile segment from the Pelton Reregulating Dam to its confluence with the Columbia River as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement between the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, and the State of Oregon as provided in section 10(e) of this Act and section 105 of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988.

(74) **DONNER UND BLITZEN, OREGON.** -- Those segments, including its major tributaries, as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows: (A) The 16.75-mile segment of the Donner und Blitzen from its confluence with the South Fork Blitzen and Little Blitzen; (B) the 12.5-mile segment of the Little Blitzen from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Blitzen; (C) the 16.5-mile segment of the South Fork Blitzen from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Blitzen; (D) the 10-mile segment of Big Indian Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork Blitzen; (E) the 3.7-mile segment of Little Indian Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Big Indian Creek; and (F) the 13.25-mile segment of Fish Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the Donner und Blitzen.

(75) **EAGLE CREEK, OREGON.** -- The 27-mile segment from its headwaters below Eagle Lake to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary at Skull Creek; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 4-mile segment from its headwaters below Eagle Lake to the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary at Hummingbird Mountain as a wild river; (B) the 15.5-mile segment from the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary at Hummingbird Mountain to Paddy Creek as a recreational river; (C) the 6-mile segment from Paddy Creek to Little Eagle Creek as a scenic river; and (D) the 1.5-mile segment from Little Eagle Creek to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary as a recreational river.

(76) **ELK, OREGON.** -- The 19-mile segment to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 17-mile segment from the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Elk to Anvil Creek as a recreational river, and (B) the 2-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from the falls to its confluence with the South Fork as a wild river.

(77) **GRANDE RONDE, OREGON.** -- The 43.8-mile segment from its confluence with the Wallowa River to the Oregon-Washington State line in the following classes: (A) The 1.5-mile segment from its confluence with the Wallowa River to the Umatilla National Forest boundary in section 11, township 3 north, range 40 east, as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 17.4-mile segment from the Umatilla National Forest boundary in section 11, township 3 north, range 40 east, to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary approximately one-half mile east of Grossman Creek as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 9-mile segment from the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary approximately one-half mile east of Grossman Creek to Wildcat Creek as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (D) the 15.9-mile segment from Wildcat Creek to the Oregon-Washington State line as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(78) **IMNAHA, OREGON.** -- Those segments, including the South Fork Imnaha; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 6-mile segment from its confluence with the North and South Forks of the Imnaha River to Indian Crossing as a wild river; (B) the 58-mile segment from Indian Crossing to Cow Creek as a recreational river; (C) the 4-mile segment from Cow Creek to its mouth as a scenic river; and (D) the 9-mile segment of the South Fork Imnaha from its headwaters to its confluence with the Imnaha River as a wild river.

(79) **JOHN DAY, OREGON.** -- The 147.5-mile segment from Service Creek to Tumwater Falls as a recreational river; to be administered through a cooperative

management agreement between the State of Oregon and the Secretary of the Interior as provided in section 10(e) of this Act.

(80) **JOSEPH CREEK, OREGON.** -- The 8.6-mile segment from Joseph Creek Ranch, one mile downstream from Cougar Creek, to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(81) **LITTLE DESCHUTES, OREGON.** -- The 12-mile segment from its source in the northwest quarter of section 15, township 26 south, range 6 1/2 east to the north section line of section 12, township 26 south, range 7 east, as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(82) **LOSTINE, OREGON.** -- The 16-mile segment from its headwaters to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 5-mile segment from its headwaters to the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary as a wild river; and (B) the 11-mile segment from the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary at Silver Creek as a recreational river.

(83) **MALHEUR, OREGON.** -- The 13.7-mile segment from Bosonberg Creek to the Malheur National Forest boundary; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 7-mile segment from Bosonberg Creek to Malheur Ford as a scenic river; and (B) the 6.7-mile segment from Malheur Ford to the Malheur National Forest boundary as a wild river.

(84) **MCKENZIE, OREGON.** -- The 12.7-mile segment from Clear Lake to Scott Creek; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 1.8-mile segment from Clear Lake to the head of maximum pool at Carmen Reservoir as a recreational river; (B) the 4.3-mile segment from a point 100 feet downstream from Carmen Dam to the maximum pool at Trail Bridge Reservoir as a recreational river; and (C) the 6.6-mile segment from the developments at the base of the Trail Bridge Reservoir Dam to Scott Creek as a recreational river.

(85) **METOLIUS, OREGON.** -- The 28.6-mile segment from the south Deschutes National Forest boundary to Lake Billy Chinook in the following classes: (A) The 11.5-mile segment from the south Deschutes National Forest boundary (approximately 2,055.5 feet from Metolius Springs) to Bridge 99 as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 17.1-mile segment from Bridge 99 to Lake Billy Chinook as a scenic river; by the Secretary of Agriculture, through a cooperative management agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, as provided in section 10(e) of this Act and section 105 of the Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988: *Provided*, That the river and its adjacent land area will be managed to provide a primitive recreational experience as defined in the ROS User's Guide.

(86) **MINAM, OREGON.** -- The 39-mile segment from its headwaters at the south end of Minam Lake to the Eagle Cap Wilderness boundary, one-half mile downstream from Cougar Creek, as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(87) **NORTH FORK CROOKED, OREGON.** -- The 32.3-mile segment from its source at Williams Prairie to one mile from its confluence with the Crooked River in the following classes: (A) The 3-mile segment from its source at Williams Prairie to the Upper End of Big Summit Prairie as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 3.7-mile segment from the Lower End of Big Summit

Prairie to the bridge across from the Deep Creek Campground as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 8-mile segment from the bridge across from the Deep Creek Campground to the Ochoco National Forest boundary, one-half mile from Lane Dog Creek as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (D) the 1.5-mile segment from the Ochoco National Forest boundary to Upper Falls as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; (E) the 11.1-mile segment from Upper Falls to Committee Creek as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (F) the 5-mile segment from Committee Creek to one mile from its confluence with the Crooked River as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the interior.

(88) **NORTH FORK JOHN DAY, OREGON.** -- The 54.1-mile segment from its headwaters in the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness Area at section 13, township 8 south, range 36 east, to its confluence with Camas Creek in the following classes: (A) The 3.5-mile segment from its headwaters in the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness at section 13, township 8 south, range 36 east, to the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness boundary as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 7.5-mile segment from the North Fork of the John Day Wilderness boundary to Trail Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 24.3-mile segment from Trail Creek to Big Creek as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (D) the 10.5-mile segment from Big Creek to Texas Bar Creek as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (E) the 8.3-mile segment from Texas Bar Creek to its confluence with Camas Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(89) **NORTH FORK MALHEUR, OREGON.** -- The 25.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the Malheur National Forest boundary as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(90) **NORTH FORK OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE WILLAMETTE, OREGON.** -- The 42.3-mile segment from Waldo Lake to the Willamette National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 8.8-mile segment from Waldo Lake to the south section line of section 36, township 19 south, range 5 1/2 east as a wild river; (B) the 6.5-mile segment from the south section line of section 36, township 19 south, range 5 1/2 east to Fisher Creek as a scenic river; and (C) the 27-mile segment from Fisher Creek to the Willamette National Forest boundary as a recreational river.

(91) **NORTH FORK OWYHEE, OREGON.** -- The 8-mile segment from the Oregon-Idaho State line to its confluence with the Owyhee River as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(92) **NORTH FORK SMITH, OREGON.** -- The 13-mile segment from its headwaters to the Oregon-California State line; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 6.5-mile segment from its headwaters to Horse Creek as a wild river; (B) the 4.5-mile segment from Horse Creek to Baldface Creek as a scenic river; and (C) the 2-mile segment from Baldface Creek to the Oregon-California State line as a wild river.

(93) **NORTH FORK SPRAGUE, OREGON.** -- The 15-mile segment from the head of River Spring in the southwest quarter of section 15, township 35 south, range 16 east, to

the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 35 south, range 15 east, as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(94) **NORTH POWDER, OREGON.** -- The 6-mile segment from its headwaters to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary at River Mile 20 as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(95) **NORTH UMPQUA, OREGON.** -- The 33.8-mile segment from the Soda Springs Powerhouse to Rock Creek in the following classes: (A) The 25.4-mile segment from the Soda Springs Powerhouse to the Umpqua National Forest boundary as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (B) the 8.4-mile segment from the Umpqua National Forest boundary to its confluence with Rock Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(96) **POWDER, OREGON.** -- The 11.7-mile segment from Thief Valley Dam to the Highway 203 bridge as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(97) **QUARTZVILLE CREEK, OREGON.** -- The 12-mile segment from the Willamette National Forest boundary to slack water in Green Peter Reservoir as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(98) **ROARING, OREGON.** -- The 13.7-mile segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Clackamas River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 13.5-mile segment from its headwaters to one-quarter mile upstream of the mouth as a wild river; and (B) the 0.2-mile segment from one-quarter mile upstream of the mouth to its confluence with the Clackamas River as a recreational river.

(99) **SALMON, OREGON.** -- The 33.5-mile segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Sandy River in the following classes: (A) The 7-mile segment from its headwaters to the south boundary line of section 6, township 4 south, range 9 east as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That designation and classification shall not preclude the Secretary from exercising discretion to approve the construction, operation, and maintenance of ski lifts, ski runs, and associated facilities for the land comprising the Timberline Lodge Winter Sports Area insofar as such construction does not involve water resources projects; (B) the 15-mile segment from the south boundary line at section 6, township 4 south, range 9 east to the junction with the South Fork of the Salmon River as a wild river; be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 3.5-mile segment from the junction with the south fork of the Salmon River to the Mt. Hood National Forest boundary as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (D) the 3.2-mile segment from the Mt. Hood National Forest boundary to Lymp Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (E) the 4.8-mile segment from Lymp Creek to its confluence with the Sandy River as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(100) **SANDY, OREGON.** -- Those portions as follows: (A) The 4.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the section line between sections 15 and 22, township 2 south, range 8 east as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (B) the 7.9-mile segment from the section line between sections 15 and 22, township 2 south, range 8 east to the Mt. Hood National Forest boundary at the west section line of section 26, township 2 south, range 7 east as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (C) the 12.5-mile segment from the east boundary of sections 25 and 36,

township 1 south, range 4 east in Clackamas County near Dodge Park, downstream to the west line of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 1 south, range 4 east, in Multnomah County at Dabney State Park, the upper 3.8 miles as a scenic river and the lower 8.7 miles as a recreational river; both to be administered through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Oregon, the Secretary of the Interior and the Counties of Multnomah and Clackamas in accordance with section 10(e) of this Act.

(101) **SOUTH FORK JOHN DAY, OREGON.** -- The 47-mile segment from the Malheur National Forest to Smokey Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(102) **SQUAW CREEK, OREGON.** -- The 15.4-mile segment from its source to the hydrologic Gaging Station 800 feet upstream from the intake of the McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (A) The 6.6-mile segment and its tributaries from the source to the Three Sisters Wilderness boundary as a wild river; and (B) the 8.8-mile segment from the boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area to the hydrologic Gaging Station 800 feet upstream from the intake of the McAllister Ditch as a scenic river: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall prohibit the construction of facilities necessary for emergency protection for the town of Sisters relative to a rapid discharge of Carver Lake if no other reasonable flood warning or control alternative exists.

(103) **SYCAN, OREGON.** -- The 59-mile segment from the northeast quarter of section 5, township 34 south, range 17 east to Coyote Bucket at the Fremont National Forest boundary; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 26.4-mile segment from the northeast quarter of section 5, township 34 south, range 17 east to the west section line of section 22, township 32 south, range 14 1/2 east, as a scenic river; (B) the 8.6-mile segment from the west section line of section 22, township 32 south, range 14 east, to the Fremont National Forest boundary in the southeast quarter of section 10, township 33 south, range 13 east, as a recreational river; and (C) the 24-mile segment from the Fremont National Forest boundary in the southwest quarter of section 10, township 33 south, range 13 east, to Coyote Bucket at the Fremont National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

(104) **UPPER ROGUE, OREGON.** -- The 40.3-mile segment from the Crater Lake National Park boundary to the Rogue River National Forest boundary; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 0.5-mile segment from the Crater Lake National Park boundary to approximately 0.1-mile downstream from the forest road 6530760 (West Lake Road) crossing as a scenic river; (B) the 6.1-mile segment from approximately 0.1-mile downstream from the forest road 6530760 (West Lake Road) crossing to Minehaha Creek as a wild river; and (C) the 33.7-mile segment from Minehaha Creek to the Rogue River National Forest boundary as a scenic river.

(105) **WENAH, OREGON.** -- The 21.55-mile segment from the confluence of the North Fork and the South Fork to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 18.7-mile segment from the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork to the Umatilla National Forest as a wild river; (B) the 2.7-mile segment from the Umatilla National Forest boundary to the eastern most boundary of the Wenaha State Wildlife Area as a scenic

area; and (C) the 0.15-mile segment from the eastern most boundary of the Wenaha State Wildlife Area to the confluence with the Grande Ronde River as a recreational river.

(106) **WEST LITTLE OWYHEE, OREGON.** -- The 51-mile segment from its headwaters to its confluence with Owyhee River as a wild river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(107) **WHITE, OREGON.** -- The 46.5-mile segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Deschutes River in the following classes: (A) The 2-mile segment from its headwaters to the section line between sections 9 and 16, township 3 south, range 9 east, as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; *Provided*, That designation and classification shall not preclude the Secretary from exercising discretion to approve construction, operation, and maintenance of ski lifts, ski runs, and associated facilities for the land comprising the Mt. Hood Winter Sports Area insofar as such construction does not involve water resource projects and is consistent with protecting the values for which the river was designated; (B) the 13.6-mile segment from the section line between sections 9 and 16, township 3 south, range 9 east, to Deep Creek as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (C) the 6.5-mile segment from Deep Creek to the Mt. Hood National Forest boundary as a scenic river, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture; (D) the 17.5-mile segment from the Mt. Hood National Forest boundary to Three Mile Creek as a scenic river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; (E) the 5.3-mile segment from Three Mile Creek to River Mile 2.2 as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and (F) the 1.6-mile segment from River Mile 1.6 to its confluence with the Deschutes River as a recreational river; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(108) **RIO CHAMA, NEW MEXICO.** -- The segment extending from El Vado Ranch launch site (immediately south of El Vado Dam) downstream approximately 24.6 miles to elevation 6,353 feet above mean sea level; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. For purposes of compliance with the planning requirements of subsection (d), the Cooperative Management Plan for the river prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may be revised and amended to the extent necessary to conform to the provisions of this Act. The segment of the Rio Chama beginning at the El Vado Ranch launch site downstream to the beginning of Forest Service Road 151 shall be administered as a wild river and the segment downstream from the beginning of Forest Service Road 151 to elevation 6,353 feet shall be administered as a scenic river.¹⁵

(109) **EAST FORK OF JEMEZ, NEW MEXICO.** -- The 11-mile segment from the Santa Fe National Forest boundary to its confluence with the Rio San Antonio; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classifications: (A) The 2-mile segment from the Santa Fe National Forest boundary to the second crossing of State Highway 4, near Las Conchas Trailhead, as a recreational river; and (B) the 4-mile segment from the second crossing of State Highway 4, near Las Conchas Trailhead, to the third crossing of the State Highway 4, approximately one and one-quarter miles upstream from Jemez Falls, as a wild river; and (C) the 5-mile segment from the third crossing of State Highway 4, approximately one and one-quarter miles upstream from Jemez Falls, to its confluence with the Rio San Antonio, as a scenic river. After the enactment of this paragraph, Federal lands within the boundaries of the segments

designated under this paragraph or which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the ordinary highwater mark on each side of such segments are withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws of the United States, and no patent may be issued for the surface estate with respect to any mining claim located on such lands. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding mining operations on any valid existing claim, subject to applicable regulations under section 9.

(110) **PECOS RIVER, NEW MEXICO.** -- The 20.5 mile segment from its headwaters to the townsite of Tererro; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classifications: (A) The 13.5 mile segment from its headwaters to the Pecos Wilderness boundary, as a wild river; and (B) the 7-mile segment from the Pecos Wilderness boundary to the townsite of Tererro, as a recreational river. After the enactment of this paragraph, Federal lands within the boundaries of the segments designated under this paragraph or which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the ordinary highwater mark on each side of such segments are withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws of the United States, and no patent may be issued for the surface estate with respect to any mining claim located on such lands. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding mining operations on any valid existing claim, subject to applicable regulations under section 9.

(111) **SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The segment from the confluence of the Middle Fork Smith River and the North Fork Smith River to the Six Rivers National Forest boundary, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The segment from the confluence of the Middle Fork Smith River and the South Fork Smith River to the National Forest boundary, as a recreational river; (B) Rowdy Creek from the California-Oregon State line to the National Forest boundary, as a recreational river.

(112) **MIDDLE FORK SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The segment from the headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Smith River, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The segment from its headwaters about 3 miles south of Sanger Lake, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15' Preston Peak topographic map, to the center of section 7, T. 17 N., R. 5 E., as a wild river; (B) the segment from the center of section 7, T. 17 N., R. 5 E., to the center of section 6, T. 17 N., R. 5 E., as a scenic river; (C) the segment from the center of section 6, T. 17 N., R. 5 E., to one-half mile upstream from its confluence with Knopki Creek, as a wild river; (D) the segment from one-half mile upstream of its confluence with Knopki Creek to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (E) Myrtle Creek from its headwaters in section 9, T. 17 N., R. 1 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15' Crescent City topographic map, to the middle of section 28, T. 17 N., R. 1 E., as a scenic river; (F) Myrtle Creek from the middle of section 28, T. 17 N., R. 1 E., to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (G) Shelly Creek from its headwaters in section 1, T. 18 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15' Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with Patrick Creek, as a recreational river; (H) Kelly Creek from its headwaters in section 32, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15' Gasquet

topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a scenic river; (I) Packsaddle Creek from its headwaters about 0.8 miles southwest of Broken Rib Mountain, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15I Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a scenic river; (J) East Fork Patrick Creek from its headwaters in section 10, T. 18 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the West Fork of Patrick Creek, as a recreational river; (K) West Fork Patrick Creek from its headwaters in section 18, T., 18 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 15I Gasquet topographic map to its confluence with the East Fork Patrick Creek, as a recreational river; (L) Little Jones Creek from its headwaters in section 34, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (M) Griffin Creek from its headwaters about 0.2 miles southwest of Hazel View Summit, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15I Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (N) Knopki Creek from its headwaters about 0.4 miles west of Sanger Peak, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15I Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (O) Monkey Creek from its headwaters in the northeast quadrant of section 12, T. 18 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (P) Patrick Creek from the junction of East and West Forks of Patrick Creek to its confluence with Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (Q) Hardscrabble Creek from its headwaters in the northeast quarter of section 2, T. 17 N., R. 1 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15I Crescent City topographic map, to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river.

(113) **NORTH FORK SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The segment from the California-Oregon State line to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The segment from the California-Oregon State line to its confluence with an unnamed tributary in the northeast quarter of section 5, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map, as a wild river; (B) the segment from its confluence with an unnamed tributary in the northeast quarter of section 5, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 15I Gasquet topographic map, as a scenic river; (C) the segment from its southern-most intersection with the eastern section line of section 5, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with Stony Creek, as a wild river; (D) the segment from its confluence with Stony Creek to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (E) Diamond Creek from California-Oregon State line to its confluence with Bear Creek, as a recreational river; (F) Diamond Creek from its confluence with Bear Creek to its confluence with the North Fork Smith River, as a scenic river; (G) Bear Creek from its headwaters in section 24, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15I Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with Diamond Creek, as a scenic river; (H) Still Creek from its headwaters in section 11, T. 18 N., R. 1 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15I Crescent City topographic map, to its confluence with the North Fork Smith River, as a scenic river; (I) North Fork Diamond Creek from the California-Oregon State line to its confluence with Diamond Creek, as a recreational river; (J) High Plateau Creek from its headwaters in

section 26, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with Diamond Creek, as a scenic river; (K) Stony Creek from its headwaters in section 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the North Fork Smith River, as a scenic river; (L) Peridotite Creek from its headwaters in section 34, T. 18 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the North Fork Smith River, as a wild river.

(114) **SISKIYOU FORK SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, and the following tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The segment from its headwaters about 0.7 miles southeast of Broken Rib Mountain, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15l Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the South Siskiyou Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (B) the segment from its confluence with the South Siskiyou Fork Smith River to its confluence with the Middle Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (C) South Siskiyou Fork Smith River from its headwaters about 0.6 miles southwest of Buck Lake, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15l Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the Siskiyou Fork Smith River, as a wild river.

(115) **SOUTH FORK SMITH RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the main stem of the Smith River, and the following tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The segment from its headwaters about 0.5 miles southwest of Bear Mountain, as depicted on 1956 USGS 15l Preston Peak topographic map, to Blackhawk Bar, as a wild river; (B) the segment from Blackhawk Bar to its confluence with the main stem of the Smith River, as a recreational river; (C) Williams Creek from its headwaters in section 31, T. 14 N., R. 4 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with Eight Mile Creek, as a wild river; (D) Eightmile Creek from its headwaters in section 29, T. 14 N., R. 4 E., as depicted on the 1955 USGS 15l Dillon Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (E) Harrington Creek from its source to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (F) Prescott Fork of the Smith River from its headwaters about 0.5 miles southeast of Island Lake, as depicted on the 1955 USGS 15l Dillon Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (G) Quartz Creek from its headwaters in section 31, T. 16 N., R. 4 E., as depicted on the 1952 15l USGS Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (H) Jones Creek from its headwaters in section 36, T. 16 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (I) Hurdygurdy Creek from its headwaters about 0.4 miles southwest of Bear Basin Butte, as depicted on the 1956 USGS 15l Preston Peak topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (J) Gordon Creek from its headwaters in section 18, T. 16 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (K) Coon Creek from the junction of its two headwaters tributaries in the southeast quadrant of section 31, T. 17 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (L) Craigs Creek from its headwaters in section 36, T. 17 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1951 USGS 15l

Gasquet topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (M) Goose Creek from its headwaters in section 13, T. 13 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (N) East Fork Goose Creek from its headwaters in section 18, T. 13 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with Goose Creek, as a recreational river; (O) Buck Creek from its headwaters at Cedar Camp Spring, as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to the northeast corner of section 8, T. 14 N., R. 3 E., as a scenic river; (P) Buck Creek from the northeast corner of section 8, T. 14 N., R. 3 E., to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a wild river; (Q) Muzzleloader Creek from its headwaters in section 2, T. 15 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with Jones Creek, as a recreational river; (R) Canthook Creek from its headwaters in section 2, T. 15 N., R. 3 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (S) Rock Creek from the national forest boundary in section 6, T. 15 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river; (T) Blackhawk Creek from its headwaters in section 21, T. 15 N., R. 2 E., as depicted on the 1952 USGS 15l Ship Mountain topographic map, to its confluence with the South Fork Smith River, as a recreational river.

(116) CLARKS FORK, WYOMING.--

(A) The twenty and five-tenths-mile segment from the west boundary of section 3, township 56 north, range 106 west at the Crandall Creek Bridge downstream to the north boundary of section 13, township 56 north, range 104 west at Clarks Fork Canyon; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river. Notwithstanding subsection (b), the boundary of the segment shall include all land within four hundred and forty yards from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river. No land or interest in land may be acquired with respect to the segment without the consent of the owner thereof. For the purposes of carrying out this paragraph, there is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for development and \$750,000 for the acquisition of land and interests therein.

(B) Designation of a segment of the Clarks Fork by this paragraph as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall not be utilized in any Federal proceeding, whether concerning a license, permit, right-of-way, or any other Federal action, as a reason or basis to prohibit the development or operation of any water impoundment, diversion facility, or hydroelectric power and transmission facility located entirely downstream from the segment of the river designated by this paragraph: *Provided*, That water from any development shall not intrude upon such segment. Congress finds that development of water impoundments, diversion facilities, and hydroelectric power and transmission facilities located entirely downstream from the segment of the river is not incompatible with its designation as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(C) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to apply for the quantification of the water right reserved by the inclusion of a portion of the Clarks Fork in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with the procedural requirements of the laws of the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision of the laws of the State of Wyoming otherwise applicable to the granting and exercise of water rights, the purposes

for which the Clarks Fork is designated, as set forth in this Act and this paragraph, are declared to be beneficial uses and the priority date of such right shall be the date of enactment of this paragraph [November 28, 1990].

(D) The comprehensive management plan developed under subsection (d) for the segment designated by this paragraph shall provide for all such measures as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases to fully protect the values for which the segment is designated as a wild river.

(117) NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA. --

(A) The 40-mile segment from Borman Bridge southeast of Valentine downstream to its confluence with Chimney Creek and the 30-mile segment from the river's confluence with Rock Creek downstream to the State Highway 137 bridge, both segments to be classified as scenic and administered by the Secretary of the Interior. That portion of the 40-mile segment designated by this subparagraph located within the Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge shall continue to be managed by the Secretary through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(B) The 25-mile segment from the western boundary of Knox County to its confluence with the Missouri River, including that segment of the Verdigre Creek from the north municipal boundary of Verdigre, Nebraska, to its confluence with the Niobrara, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required under subsection (b) of this section.¹⁶

(118) MISSOURI RIVER, NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA. -- The 39-mile segment from the headwaters of Lewis and Clark Lake to the Ft. Randall Dam, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.¹⁷

(119) BEAR CREEK, MICHIGAN. -- The 6.5-mile segment from Coates Highway to the Manistee River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.¹⁷

(120) BLACK, MICHIGAN. -- The 14-mile segment from the Ottawa National Forest boundary to Lake Superior, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

(121) CARP, MICHIGAN. -- The 27.8-mile segment from the west section line of section 30, township 43 north, range 5 west, to Lake Huron, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 2.3-mile segment from the west section line of section 30, township 43 north, range 5 west, to Forest Development Road 3458 in section 32, township 43 north, range 5 west, as a scenic river; (B) the 6.5-mile segment from the Forest Development Road 3458 in section 32, township 43 north, range 5 west, to Michigan State Highway 123, as a scenic river; (C) the 7.5-mile segment from Michigan State Highway 123 to one quarter of a mile upstream from Forest Development Road 3119, as a wild river; (D) the 0.5-mile segment from one quarter of a mile upstream of Forest Development Road 3119 to one quarter mile downstream of Forest Development Road 3119, as a scenic river; (E) the 4.9-mile segment from one quarter of a mile downstream of Forest Development Road 3119 to McDonald Rapids, as a wild river; (F) the 6.1-mile segment from McDonald Rapids to Lake Huron, as a recreational river.

(122) INDIAN, MICHIGAN. -- The 51-mile segment from Hovey Lake to Indian Lake to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 12-

mile segment from Hovey Lake to Fish Lake, as a scenic river; (B) the 39-mile segment from Fish Lake to Indian Lake, as a recreational river.

(123) **MANISTEE, MICHIGAN.** -- The 26-mile segment from the Michigan DNR boat ramp below Tippy Dam to the Michigan State Highway 55 bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

(124) **ONTONAGON, MICHIGAN.** -- Segments of certain tributaries, totaling 157.4 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (A) The 46-mile segment of the East Branch Ontonagon from its origin at Spring Lake to the Ottawa National Forest boundary in the following classes: (i) the 20.5-mile segment from its origin at Spring Lake to its confluence with an unnamed stream in section 30, township 48 north, range 37 west, as a recreational river, (ii) the 25.5-mile segment from its confluence with an unnamed stream in section 30, township 48 north, range 37 west, to the Ottawa National Forest boundary, as a wild river; (B) the 59.4-mile segment of the Middle Branch Ontonagon, from its origin at Crooked Lake to the northern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest in the following classes: (i) the 20-mile segment from its origin at Crooked Lake to Burned Dam, as a recreational river, (ii) the 8-mile segment from Burned Dam to Bond Falls Flowage, as a scenic river, (iii) the 8-mile segment from Bond Falls to Agate Falls, as a recreational river, (iv) the 6-mile segment from Agate Falls to Trout Creek, as a scenic river, (v) the 17.4-mile segment from Trout Creek to the northern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest, as a wild river; (C) the 37-mile segment of the Cisco Branch Ontonagon from its origin at Cisco Lake Dam to its confluence with Ten-Mile Creek south of Ewen in the following classes: (i) the 10-mile segment from the origin of Cisco Branch Ontonagon at Cisco Lake Dam to the County Road 527 crossing, as a recreational river, (ii) the 27-mile segment from the Forest Development Road 527 crossing to the confluence of the Cisco Branch and Ten-Mile Creek, as a scenic river; (D) the 15-mile segment of the West Branch Ontonagon from its confluence with Cascade Falls to Victoria Reservoir, in the following classes: (i) the 10.5-mile segment from its confluence with Cascade Falls to its confluence with the South Branch Ontonagon, as a recreational river, (ii) The 4.5-mile segment from its confluence with the South Branch Ontonagon to Victoria Reservoir, as a recreational river. Notwithstanding any limitation contained in this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands which, as of August 1, 1990, were owned by Upper Peninsula Energy Corporation, and notwithstanding any such limitation, such lands shall be retained and managed by the Secretary as part of the Ottawa National Forest, and those lands so acquired which are within the boundaries of any segment designated under this paragraph shall be retained and managed pursuant to this Act.

(125) **PAINT, MICHIGAN.** -- Segments of the mainstream and certain tributaries, totaling 51 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (A) The 6-mile segment of the main stem from the confluence of the North and South Branches Paint to the Ottawa National Forest boundary, as a recreational river; (B) the 17-mile segment of the North Branch Paint from its origin at Mallard Lake to its confluence with the South Branch Paint, as a recreational river; (C) the 28-mile segment of the South Branch Paint from its original at Paint River Springs to its confluence with the North Branch Paint, as a recreational river.

- (126) **PINE, MICHIGAN.** -- The 25-mile segment from Lincoln Bridge to the east 1/16th line of section 16, township 21 north, range 13 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.
- (127) **PRESQUE ISLE, MICHIGAN.** -- Segments of the mainstream and certain tributaries, totaling 57 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (A) The 23-mile segment of the mainstream, from the confluence of the East and West Branches of Presque Isle to Minnewawa Falls, to be classified as follows: (i) the 17-mile segment from the confluence of the East and West Branches Presque Isle to Michigan State Highway 28, as a recreational river, (ii) the 6-mile segment from Michigan State Highway 28 to Minnewawa Falls, as a scenic river; (B) the 14-mile segment of the East Branch Presque Isle within the Ottawa National Forest, as a recreational river; (C) the 7-mile segment of the South Branch Presque Isle within the Ottawa National Forest, as a recreational river; (D) the 13-mile segment of the West Branch Presque Isle within the Ottawa National Forest, as a scenic river.
- (128) **STURGEON, HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST MICHIGAN.** -- The 43.9-mile segment from the north line of section 26, township 43 north, range 19 west, to Lake Michigan, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 21.7-mile segment from the north line of section 26, township 43 north, range 19 west, to Forest Highway 13 as a scenic river; (B) the 22.2-mile segment from Forest Highway 13 to Lake Michigan as a recreational river.
- (129) **STURGEON, OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN.** -- The 25-mile segment from its entry into the Ottawa National Forest to the northern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 16.5-mile segment from its entry into the Ottawa National Forest to Prickett Lake, as a wild river; (B) the 8.5-mile segment from the outlet of Prickett Lake Dam to the northern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest, as a scenic river.
- (130) **EAST BRANCH OF THE TAHQUAMENON, MICHIGAN.** -- The 13.2-mile segment from its origin in section 8, township 45 north, range 5 west, to the Hiawatha National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 10-mile segment from its origin in section 8, township 45 north, range 5 west, to the center of section 20, township 46 north, range 6 west, as a recreational river; (B) the 3.2-mile segment from the center of section 20, township 46 north, range 6 west, to the boundary of the Hiawatha National Forest, as a wild river.
- (131) **WHITEFISH, MICHIGAN.** -- Segments of the mainstream and certain tributaries, totaling 33.6 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows: (A) The 11.1-mile segment of the mainstream from its confluence with the East and West Branches of the Whitefish to Lake Michigan in the following classes: (i) the 9-mile segment from its confluence with the East and West Branches of the Whitefish to the Center of section 16, township 41 north, range 21 west, as a scenic river, (ii) the 2.1-mile segment from the center of section 16, township 41 north, range 21 west, to Lake Michigan, as a recreational river; (B) the 15-mile segment of the East Branch Whitefish from the crossing of County Road 003 in section 6, township 44 north, range 20 west, to its confluence with the West Branch Whitefish, as a scenic river; (C) the 7.5-mile segment of the West Branch Whitefish from County Road 444 to its confluence with the East Branch Whitefish, as a scenic river.

(132) **YELLOW DOG, MICHIGAN.** -- The 4-mile segment from its origin at the outlet of Bulldog Lake Dam to the boundary of the Ottawa National Forest, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

(133) **ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.** -- The segment from Kinzua Dam downstream approximately 7 miles to the United States Route 6 Bridge, and the segment from Buckaloons Recreation Area at Irvine, Pennsylvania, downstream approximately 47 miles to the southern end of Alcorn Island at Oil City, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river through a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the counties of Warren, Forest, and Venango, as provided under section 10(e) of this Act; and the segment from the sewage treatment plant at Franklin downstream approximately 31 miles to the refinery at Emlenton, Pennsylvania, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river through a cooperative agreement with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Venango County, as provided under section 10(e) of this Act.¹⁸

(134) **BIG PINEY CREEK, ARKANSAS.** -- The 45.2-mile segment from its origin in section 27, township 13 north, range 23 west, to the Ozark National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.¹⁹

(135) **BUFFALO RIVER, ARKANSAS.** -- The 15.8-mile segment from its origin in section 22, township 14 north, range 24 west, to the Ozark National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 6.4-mile segment from its origin in section 22, township 14 north, range 24 west, to the western boundary of the Upper Buffalo Wilderness, as a scenic river; (B) the 9.4-mile segment from the western boundary of the Upper Buffalo Wilderness to the Ozark National Forest boundary, as a wild river.

(136) **COSSATOT RIVER, ARKANSAS.** -- Segments of the main stem and certain tributaries, totaling 20.1 miles, to be administered as follows: (A) The 4.2-mile segment of the main stem from its confluence with Mine Creek to the Caney Creek Wilderness Boundary on the north section line of section 13, township 4 south, range 30 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river; (B) the 6.9-mile segment of the main stem from the Caney Creek Wilderness Boundary on the north section line of section 13, township 4 south, range 30 west, to the south section line of section 20, township 4 south, range 30 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river; (C) the 4.4-mile segment of the Brushy Creek tributary from the north line of the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of section 7, township 4 south, range 30 west, to the south section line of section 20, township 4 south, range 30 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river; (D) the 4.6-mile segment of the main stem from the State Highway 4 bridge to Duchett's Ford, to be administered by the Secretary of the Army as a scenic river consistent with the operation of Gillham Dam (as authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-500)). For purposes of management of such segment, the Secretary of the Army may enter into a cooperative agreement or memorandum of understanding or other appropriate arrangement with the Secretary of Agriculture or an appropriate official of the State of Arkansas.

(137) **HURRICANE CREEK, ARKANSAS.** -- The 15.5-mile segment from its origin in section 1, township 13 north, range 21 west, to its confluence with Big Piney Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 11.8-

mile segment from its origin in section 1, township 13 north, range 21 west, to the western boundary of the private land bordering Hurricane Creek Wilderness, as a scenic river; (B) the 2.4-mile segment from the western boundary of the private land bordering the Hurricane Creek Wilderness to the Hurricane Creek Wilderness boundary, as a wild river; (C) the 1.3-mile segment from the Hurricane Creek Wilderness boundary to its confluence with Big Piney Creek, as a scenic river.

(138) **LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER, ARKANSAS.** -- Segments totaling 15.7 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 11.3-mile segment from its origin in the northwest 1/4 of section 32, township 3 south, range 28 west, to the west section line of section 22, township 4 south, range 27 west, as a scenic river; (B) the 4.4-mile segment from the north line of the southeast 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 28, township 4 south, range 27 west, to the north line of the northwest 1/4 of the southwest 1/4 of section 5, township 5 south, range 27 west, as a wild river.

(139) **MULBERRY RIVER, ARKANSAS.** -- The 56.0-mile segment from its origin in section 32, township 13 north, range 23 west, to the Ozark National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 36.6-mile segment from its origin in section 32, township 13 north, range 23 west, to Big Eddy Hollow in section 3, township 11 north, range 27 west, as a recreational river; (B) the 19.4-mile segment from Big Eddy Hollow in section 3, township 11 north, range 27 west, to the Ozark National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

(140) **NORTH SYLAMORE CREEK, ARKANSAS.** -- The 14.5-mile segment from the Clifty Canyon Botanical Area boundary to its confluence with the White River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

(141) **RICHLAND CREEK, ARKANSAS.** -- The 16.5-mile segment from its origin in section 35, township 13 north, range 20 west, to the northern boundary of section 32, township 14 north, range 18 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (A) The 7.8-mile segment from its origin in section 35, township 13 north, range 20 west, to the western boundary of the Richland Creek Wilderness, as a scenic river; (B) the 5.3-mile segment from the western boundary of the Richland Creek Wilderness to the eastern boundary of Richland Creek Wilderness, as a wild river; (C) the 3.4-mile segment from the eastern boundary of the Richland Creek Wilderness to the northern boundary of section 32, township 14 north, range 18 west, as a scenic river.

(142) **SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.** -- The 4-mile segment of the main stem of the Creek from its confluence with Rock Creek and Howard Creek downstream to its confluence with Trout Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river; and the 27.5-mile segment of the main stem of the creek extending from its confluence with Trout Creek downstream to where it leaves section 26, township 5 north, range 20 west, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

(143) **SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The 33-mile segment of the main stem of the river extending from its origin downstream to the Los Padres Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

(144) **BIG SUR RIVER, CALIFORNIA.** -- The main stems of the South Fork and North Fork of the Big Sur River from their headwaters to their confluence and the main stem of the river from the confluence of the South and North Forks downstream to the boundary of the Ventana Wilderness in Los Padres National Forest, for a total distance of

approximately 19.5 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

(145) **GREAT EGG HARBOR, NEW JERSEY.** -- 39.5-miles of the main stem to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the following classifications: (A) From the mouth of the Patcong Creek to the mouth of Perch Cove Run, approximately 10 miles, as a scenic river; (B) from Perch Cove Run to the Mill Street Bridge, approximately 5.5 miles, as a recreational river; (C) from Lake Lenape to the Atlantic City Expressway, approximately 21 miles, as a recreational river; and (D) from Williamstown-New Freedom Road to the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way, approximately 3 miles, as a recreational river, and 89.5 miles of the following tributaries to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the following classifications: (E) Squankum Branch from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Malaga Road, approximately 4.5 miles, as a recreational river; (F) Big Bridge Branch, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to headwaters, approximately 2.2 miles, as a recreational river; (G) Penny Pot Stream Branch, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to 14th Street, approximately 4.1 miles, as a recreational river; (H) Deep Run, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Pancoast Mill Road, approximately 5.4 miles, as a recreational river; (I) Mare Run, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Weymouth Avenue, approximately 3 miles, as a recreational river; (J) Babcock Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to headwaters, approximately 7.5 miles, as a recreational river; (K) Gravelly Run, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Pennsylvania Railroad Right-of-Way, approximately 2.7 miles, as a recreational river; (L) Miry Run, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Asbury Road, approximately 1.7 miles, as a recreational river; (M) South River, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor to Main Avenue, approximately 13.5 miles, as a recreational river; (N) Stephen Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to New Jersey Route 50, approximately 2.3 miles, as a recreational river; (O) Gibson Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to First Avenue, approximately 5.6 miles, as a recreational river; (P) English Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Zion Road, approximately 3.5 miles, as a recreational river; (Q) Lakes Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to the dam, approximately 2.2 miles, as a recreational river; (R) Middle River, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to the levee, approximately 5.6 miles, as a scenic river; (S) Patcong Creek, from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to Garden State Parkway, approximately 2.8 miles, as a recreational river; (T) Tuckahoe River (lower segment) from its confluence with Great Egg Harbor River to the Route 50 bridge, approximately 9 miles, as a scenic river; (U) Tuckahoe River, from the Route 50 Bridge to Route 49 Bridge, approximately 7.3 miles, as a recreational river; and (V) Cedar Swamp Creek, from its confluence with Tuckahoe River to headwaters, approximately 6 miles, as a scenic river.

(146) **MAURICE RIVER, MIDDLE SEGMENT.**²⁰ -- From Route 670 Bridge at Mauricetown to 3.6 miles upstream (at drainage ditch just upstream of Fralinger Farm), approximately 3.8 miles to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(147) **MAURICE RIVER, MIDDLE SEGMENT.** -- From the drainage ditch just upstream of Fralinger Farm to one-half mile upstream from the United States Geological

Survey Station at Burcham Farm, approximately 3.1 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(148) **MAURICE RIVER, UPPER SEGMENT.** -- From one-half mile upstream from the United States Geological Survey Station at Burcham Farm to the south side of the Millville sewage treatment plan, approximately 3.6 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(149) **MENANTICO CREEK, LOWER SEGMENT.** -- From its confluence with the Maurice River to the Route 55 Bridge, approximately 1.4 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(150) **MENANTICO CREEK, UPPER SEGMENT.** -- From the Route 55 Bridge to the base of the impoundment at Menantico Lake, approximately 6.5 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(151) **MANUMUSKIN RIVER, LOWER SEGMENT.** -- From its confluence with the Maurice River to a point 2.0 miles upstream, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(152) **MANUMUSKIN RIVER, UPPER SEGMENT.** -- From a point 2.0 miles upstream from its confluence with the Maurice River to its headwaters near Route 557, approximately 12.3 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(153) **MUSKEE CREEK, NEW JERSEY.** -- From its confluence with the Maurice River to the Pennsylvania Seashore Line Railroad Bridge, approximately 2.7 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.²¹

(154) (A) **RED RIVER, KENTUCKY.** -- The 19.4-mile segment of the Red River extending from the Highway 746 Bridge to the School House Branch, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes: (i) the 9.1-mile segment known as the "Upper Gorge" from the Highway 746 Bridge to Swift Camp Creek, as a wild river (this segment is identified as having the same boundary as the Kentucky Wild River), (ii) the 10.3-mile segment known as the "Lower Gorge" from Swift Camp Creek to the School House Branch, as a recreational river. (B) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this paragraph.²¹

(155) **RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.** -- The main stem from the southern boundary of the segment of the Rio Grande designated pursuant to paragraph (4), downstream approximately 12 miles to the west section line of Section 15, Township 23 North, Range 10 East, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.²²

(156) **FARMINGTON RIVER, CONNECTICUT.** -- The 14-mile segment of the West Branch and mainstem extending from immediately below the Goodwin Dam and Hydroelectric Project in Hartland, Connecticut, to the downstream end of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut, town line (hereinafter in the paragraph referred to as the "segment"), as a recreational river, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through cooperative agreements between the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Connecticut and its relevant political subdivisions, namely the Towns of Colebrook, Hartland, Barkhamsted, New Hartford, and Canton and the Hartford Metropolitan District Commission, pursuant to section 10(e) of this Act. The segment shall be managed in accordance with the Upper Farmington River Management Plan, dated April 29, 1993, and such amendments thereto as the Secretary of the Interior determines are

consistent with this Act. Such plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of this Act.²³

Establishment of boundaries; classification.

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of designation of such component under subsection (a) (except where a different date if [is] provided in subsection (a)), establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river); and determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments. Notice of the availability of the boundaries and classification, and of subsequent boundary amendments shall be published in the *Federal Register* and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Public availability of maps and descriptions.

(c) Maps of all boundaries and descriptions of the classifications of designated river segments, and subsequent amendments to such boundaries, shall be available for public inspection in the offices of the administering agency in the District of Columbia and in locations convenient to the designated river.

Review requirements for early designations and management plans.

(d)(1) For rivers designated on or after January 1, 1986, the Federal agency charged with the administration of each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall prepare a comprehensive management plan for such river segment to provide for the protection of the river values. The plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act. The plan shall be coordinated with and may be incorporated into resource management planning for affected adjacent Federal lands. The plan shall be prepared, after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public within 3 full fiscal years after the date of designation. Notice of the completion and availability of such plans shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

(2) For rivers designated before January 1, 1986, all boundaries, classifications, and plans shall be reviewed for conformity within the requirements of this subsection within 10 years through regular agency planning processes.

Requirements for study reports.

SECTION 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or unsuitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture

shall give priority to those rivers (i) with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, and (ii) which possess the greatest proportion of private lands within their areas. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.). Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Energy, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress.

Review requirements for State components.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of the State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Energy, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date on which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the *Federal Register*.

Study boundaries.

(d) The boundaries of any river proposed in section 5(a) of this Act for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall generally comprise that area measured within one-quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river. In the case of any designated river, prior to publication of boundaries pursuant to

section 3(b) of this Act, the boundaries also shall comprise the same area. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the possible scope of the study report to address areas which may lie more than one-quarter mile from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river.

Study rivers.

SECTION 5. (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system:

- (1) **Allegheny, Pennsylvania.** -- The segment from its mouth to the town of East Brady, Pennsylvania.
- (2) **Bruneau, Idaho.** -- The entire main stem.
- (3) **Buffalo, Tennessee.** -- The entire river.
- (4) **Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.** -- The entire river.
- (5) **Clarion, Pennsylvania.** -- The segment between Ridgway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.
- (6) **Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York.** -- The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.
- (7) **Flathead, Montana.** -- The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.
- (8) **Gasconade, Missouri.** -- The entire river.
- (9) **Illinois, Oregon.** -- The entire river.
- (10) **Little Beaver, Ohio.** -- The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negly and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.
- (11) **Little Miami, Ohio.** -- That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.
- (12) **Maumee, Ohio and Indiana.** -- The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.
- (13) **Missouri, Montana.** -- The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.
- (14) **Moyie, Idaho.** -- The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with the Kootenai River.
- (15) **Obed, Tennessee.** -- The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.
- (16) **Penobscot, Maine.** -- Its east and west branches.
- (17) **Pere Marquette, Michigan.** -- The entire river.
- (18) **Pine Creek, Pennsylvania.** -- The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.
- (19) **Priest, Idaho.** -- The entire main stem.
- (20) **Rio Grande, Texas.** -- The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels of appropriate executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.

- (21) **Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin.** -- The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.
- (22) **Saint Joe, Idaho.** -- The entire main stem.
- (23) **Salmon, Idaho.** -- The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.
- (24) **Skagit, Washington.** -- The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Suiattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area Boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliot Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.
- (25) **Suwannee, Georgia and Florida.** -- The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.
- (26) **Upper Iowa, Iowa.** -- The entire river.
- (27) **Youghiogeny, Maryland and Pennsylvania.** -- The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogeny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogeny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.
- (28) **American, California.** -- The North Fork from the Cedars to the Auburn Reservoir.
- (29) **Au Sable, Michigan.** -- The segment downstream from Foot Dam to Oscoda and upstream from Loud Reservoir to its source, including its principal tributaries and excluding Mio and Bamfield Reservoirs.
- (30) **Big Thompson, Colorado.** -- The segment from its source to the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park.
- (31) **Cache la Poudre, Colorado.** -- Both forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Cache la Poudre to the eastern boundary of Roosevelt National Forest.
- (32) **Cahaba, Alabama.** -- The segment from its junction with United States Highway 31 south of Birmingham downstream to its junction with United States Highway 80 west of Selma.
- (33) **Clark's Fork, Wyoming.** -- The segment from the Clark's Fork Canyon to the Crandall Creek Bridge.
- (34) **Colorado, Colorado and Utah.** -- The segment from its confluence with the Dolores River, Utah, upstream to a point 19.5 miles from the Utah-Colorado border in Colorado.
- (35) **Conejos, Colorado.** -- The three forks from their sources to their confluence, thence the Conejos to its first junction with State Highway 17, excluding Platoro Reservoir.
- (36) **Elk, Colorado.** -- The segment from its source to Clark.
- (37) **Encampment, Colorado.** -- The Main Fork and West Fork to their confluence, thence the Encampment to the Colorado-Wyoming border, including the tributaries and headwaters.
- (38) **Green, Colorado.** -- The entire segment within the State of Colorado.
- (39) **Gunnison, Colorado.** -- The segment from the upstream (southern) boundary of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument to its confluence with the North Fork.
- (40) **Illinois, Oklahoma.** -- The segment from Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir upstream to the Arkansas-Oklahoma border, including the Flint and Barren Fork Creeks.

- (41) **John Day, Oregon.** -- The main stem from Service Creek Bridge (at river mile 157) downstream to Tumwater Falls (at river mile 10).
- (42) **Kettle, Minnesota.** -- The entire segment within the State of Minnesota.
- (43) **Los Pinos, Colorado.** -- The segment from its source, including the tributaries and headwaters within the San Juan Primitive Area, to the northern boundary of the Granite Peak Ranch.
- (44) **Manistee, Michigan.** -- The entire river from its source to Manistee Lake, including its principal tributaries and excluding Tippy and Hodenpyl Reservoirs.
- (45) **Nolichucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.** -- The entire main stem.
- (46) **Owyhee, South Fork, Oregon.** -- The main stem from the Oregon-Idaho border downstream to the Owyhee Reservoir.
- (47) **Piedra, Colorado.** -- The Middle Fork and East Fork from their sources to their confluence, thence the Piedra to its junction with Colorado Highway 160.
- (48) **Shepaug, Connecticut.** -- The entire river.
- (49) **Sipsey Fork, West Fork, Alabama.** -- The segment, including its tributaries, from the impoundment formed by the Lewis M. Smith Dam upstream to its source in the William B. Bankhead National Forest.
- (50) **Snake, Wyoming.** -- The segment from the southern boundaries of Teton National Park to the entrance to Palisades Reservoir.
- (51) **Sweetwater, Wyoming.** -- The segment from Wilson Bar downstream to Spring Creek.
- (52) **Tuolumne, California.** -- The main river from its source on Mount Dana and Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park to Don Pedro Reservoir.
- (53) **Upper Mississippi, Minnesota.** -- The segment from its source at the outlet of Itasca Lake to its junction with the northwestern boundary of the city of Anoka.
- (54) **Wisconsin, Wisconsin.** -- The segment from Prairie du Sac to its confluence with the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien.
- (55) **Yampa, Colorado.** -- The segment within the boundaries of the Dinosaur National Monument.
- (56) **Dolores, Colorado.** -- The segment of the main stem from Rico upstream to its source, including its headwaters; the West Dolores from its source, including its headwaters, downstream to its confluence with the main stem; and the segment from the west boundary, section 2, township 38 north, range 16 west, NMPM, below the proposed McPhee Dam, downstream to the Colorado-Utah border, excluding the segment from one mile above Highway 90 to the confluence of the San Miguel River.
- (57) **Snake, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.** -- The segment from an eastward extension of the north boundary of section 1, township 5 north, range 47 east, Willamette meridian, downstream to the town of Asotin, Washington.
- (58) **Housatonic, Connecticut.** -- The segment from the Massachusetts-Connecticut boundary downstream to its confluence with the Shepaug River.
- (59) **Kern, California.** -- The main stem of the North Fork from its source to Isabella Reservoir excluding its tributaries.
- (60) **Loxahatchee, Florida.** -- The entire river including its tributary, North Fork.
- (61) **Ogeechee, Georgia.** -- The entire river.

- (62) **Salt, Arizona.** -- The main stem from a point on the north side of the river intersected by the Fort Apache Indian Reservation boundary (north of Buck Mountain) downstream to Arizona State Highway 288.
- (63) **Verde, Arizona.** -- The main stem from the Prescott National Forest boundary near Paulden to the vicinity of Table Mountain, approximately 14 miles above Horseshoe Reservoir, except for the segment not included in the national forest between Clarkdale and Camp Verde, North segment.
- (64) **San Francisco, Arizona.** -- The main stem from [its] confluence with the Gila upstream to the Arizona-New Mexico border, except for the segment between Clifton and the Apache National Forest.
- (65) **Fish Creek, New York.** -- The entire East Branch.
- (66) **Black Creek, Mississippi.** -- The segment from Big Creek Landing in Forest County downstream to Old Alexander Bridge Landing in Stone County.
- (67) **Allegheny, Pennsylvania.** -- The main stem from Kinzua Dam downstream to East Brady.
- (68) **Capacon, West Virginia.** -- The entire river.
- (69) **Escatawpa, Alabama and Mississippi.** -- The segment upstream from a point approximately one mile downstream from the confluence of the Escatawpa River and Jackson Creek to a point where the Escatawpa River is joined by the Yellowhouse Branch in Washington County, Alabama, near the town of Deer Park, Alabama; and the segment of Brushy Creek upstream from its confluence with the Escatawpa to its confluence with Scarsborough Creek.
- (70) **Myakka, Florida.** -- The segment south of the southern boundary of the Myakka River State Park.
- (71) **Soldier Creek, Alabama.** -- The segment beginning at the point where Soldier Creek intersects the south line of section 31, township 7 south, range 6 east, downstream to a point on the south line of section 6, township 8 south, range 6 east, which point is 1,322 feet west of the south line of section 5, township 8 south, range 6 east in the county of Baldwin, State of Alabama.
- (72) **Red, Kentucky.** -- The segment from Highway numbered 746 (also known as Spradlin Bridge) in Wolf County, Kentucky, downstream to the point where the river descends below seven hundred feet above sea level (in its normal flow) which point is at the Menifee and Powell County line just downstream of the iron bridge where Kentucky Highway numbered 77 passes over the river.
- (73) **Bluestone, West Virginia.** -- From its headwaters to its confluence with the New.
- (74) **Gauley, West Virginia.** -- Including the tributaries of the Meadow and the Cranberry, from the headwaters to its confluence with the New.
- (75) **Greenbrier, West Virginia.** -- From its headwaters to its confluence with the New.
- (76) **Birch, West Virginia.** -- The main stem from the Cora Brown Bridge in Nicholas County to the confluence of the river with the Elk River in Braxton County.
- (77) **Colville, Alaska.**
- (78) **Etivluk-Nigu, Alaska.**
- (79) **Utukok, Alaska.**
- (80) **Kanektok, Alaska.**
- (81) **Kisaralik, Alaska.**
- (82) **Melozitna, Alaska.**

- (83) **Sheenjek (lower segment), Alaska.**
- (84) **Situk, Alaska.**
- (85) **Porcupine, Alaska.**
- (86) **Yukon (Ramparts section), Alaska.**
- (87) **Squirrel, Alaska.**
- (88) **Koyuk, Alaska.**
- (89) **Wildcat Brook, New Hampshire.** -- The segment from its headwaters including the principal tributaries to its confluence with the Ellis River. The study authorized in this paragraph shall be completed no later than six years from the date of enactment of this paragraph [June 19, 1984] and an interim report shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress no later than three years from the date of enactment of this paragraph.
- (90) **Horsepasture, North Carolina.** -- The segment from Bohaynee Road (N.C. 281) downstream to Lake Jocassee.
- (91) **North Umpqua, Oregon.** -- The segment from the Soda Springs Powerhouse to the confluence of Rock Creek. The provisions of section 7(a) shall apply to tributary Steamboat Creek in the same manner as such provisions apply to the rivers referred to in such section 7(a). The Secretary of Agriculture shall, in the Umpqua National Forest plan, provide that management practices for Steamboat Creek and its immediate environment conserve, protect, and enhance the anadromous fish habitat and population.
- (92) **Farmington, West Branch, Connecticut and Massachusetts.**²⁵ -- The segment from the intersection of the New Hartford-Canton, Connecticut, town line upstream to the base of the West Branch Reservoir in Hartland, Connecticut; and the segment from the confluence with Thorp Brook in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, to Hayden Pond in Otis Massachusetts.
- (93) **Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey.** -- The entire river.
- (94) **Klickitat, Washington.** -- The segment from the southern boundary of the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, as described in the Treaty with the Yakimas of 1855 (12 Stat. 951), and as acknowledged by the Indian Claims Commission in *Yakima Tribe of Indians v. U.S.*, 16 Ind. Cl. Comm. 536 (1966), to its confluence with the Little Klickitat River, Washington: *Provided*, That said study shall be carried on in consultation with the Yakima Indian Nation and shall include a determination of the degree to which the Yakima Indian Nation should participate in the preservation and administration of the river segment should it be proposed for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- (95) **White Salmon, Washington.** -- The segment from its confluence with Trout Lake Creek, Washington, to its confluence with Gilmer Creek, Washington, near the town of B Z Corner, Washington.
- (96) **Maurice, New Jersey.** -- The segment from Shell Pile to the point three miles north of Laurel Lake.
- (97) **Manumuskin, New Jersey.** -- The segment from its confluence with the Maurice River to the crossing of State Route 49.
- (98) **Menantico Creek, New Jersey.** -- The segment from its confluence with the Maurice River to its source.
- (99) **Merced, California.** -- The segment from a point 300 feet upstream of the confluence with Bear Creek downstream to the point of maximum flood control storage of Lake McClure (elevation 867 feet mean sea level).

- (100) **Blue, Oregon.** -- The segment from its headwaters to the Blue River Reservoir; by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (101) **Chewaucan, Oregon.** -- The segment from its headwaters to the Paisley Urban Growth boundary to be studied in cooperation with, and integrated with, the Klamath River Basin Plan; by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (102) **North Fork Malheur, Oregon.** -- The segment from the Malheur National Forest boundary to Beulah Reservoir; by the Secretary of the Interior.
- (103) **South Fork McKenzie, Oregon.** -- The segments from its headwaters to the upper end of Cougar Reservoir and from the lower end of Cougar Reservoir to its confluence with the McKenzie River; by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (104) **Steamboat Creek, Oregon.** -- The entire creek; by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (105) **Wallowa, Oregon.** -- The segment from its confluence with the Minam River to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (106) **Merrimack River, New Hampshire.** -- The segment from its origin at the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers in Franklin, New Hampshire, to the backwater impoundment at Hooksett Dam, excluding Garvins Falls Dam and its impoundment.
- (107) **Pemigewasset, New Hampshire.** -- The segments from Profile Lake downstream to the southern boundary of the Franconia Notch State Park and from the northern Thornton town-line downstream to the backwater of the Ayers Island Dam; by the Secretary of the Interior.²⁶
- (106) **St. Marys River, Florida and Georgia.**²⁷ -- The segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Bells River.
- (109) **Mills River, North Carolina.**²⁸ -- The North Fork from the bottom of the spillway of the Hendersonville Reservoir downstream to its confluence with the South Fork; the South Fork from its confluence with the Pigeon Branch downstream to its confluence with the North Fork; and the main stem from the confluence of the North and South Forks downstream to a point 750 feet upstream from the centerline of North Carolina Highway 191/280.
- (110) **Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord, Massachusetts.**²⁹ -- The segment of the Sudbury from the Danforth Street Bridge in the town of Framingham, to its confluence with the Assabet, the Assabet from 1,000 feet downstream of the Damon Mill Dam in Concord, to its confluence with the Sudbury and the Concord from the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet downstream to the Route 3 Bridge in the town of Billerica. The study of such river segments shall be completed and the report submitted thereon not later than at the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this paragraph.
- (111) **Niobrara, Nebraska.** -- The 6-mile segment of the river from its confluence with Chimney Creek to its confluence with Rock Creek.³⁰
- (112) **Lamprey, New Hampshire.** -- The segment from the southern Lee town line downstream to the confluence with Woodman's Brook at the base of Sullivan Falls in Durham.
- (112) **White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania.**³¹ -- The headwaters of the river in Pennsylvania to its confluence with the Christina River in Delaware, including the East, West, and Middle Branches, Middle Run, Pike Creek, Mill Creek, and other main

branches and tributaries as determined by the Secretary of the Interior (herein after [sic] referred to as the White Clay Creek).

(114) **Brule, Michigan and Wisconsin.** -- The 33-mile segment from Brule Lake in the northeast quarter of section 15, township 41 north, range 13 east, to the National Forest boundary at the southeast quarter of section 31, township 41 north, range 17 east.³²

(115) **Carp, Michigan.** -- The 7.6-mile segment from its origin at the confluence of the outlets of Frenchman Lake and Carp Lake in section 26, township 44 north, range 6 west, to the west section line of section 30, township 43 north, range 5 west.

(116) **Little Manistee, Michigan.** -- The 42-mile segment within the Huron-Manistee National Forest.

(117) **White, Michigan.** -- The 75.4-mile segment within the Huron-Manistee National Forest as follows: (A) The 30.8-mile segment of the main stem from U.S. 31 to the Huron-Manistee National Forest boundary at the north line of section 2, township 13 north, range 15 west, 1.5 miles southwest of Hesperia; (B) the 18.9-mile segment of the South Branch White from the Huron-Manistee National Forest boundary east of Hesperia at the west line of section 22, township 14 north, range 14 west, to Echo Drive, section 6, township 13 north, range 12 west; (C) the 25.7-mile segment of the North Branch White from its confluence with the South Branch White in section 25, township 13 north, range 16 west, to McLaren Lake in section 11, township 14 north, range 15 west.

(118) **Ontonagon, Michigan.** -- The 32-mile segment of the Ontonagon as follows: (A) The 12-mile segment of the West Branch from the Michigan State Highway 28 crossing to Cascade Falls; (B) the 20-mile segment of the South Branch from the confluence of the Cisco Branch and Tenmile Creek to the confluence with the West Branch Ontonagon.

(119) **Paint, Michigan.** -- The 70-mile segment as follows: (A) 34 miles of the mainstream beginning at the eastern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest in section 1, township 44 north, range 35 west, to the city of Crystal Falls; (B) 15 miles of the mainstream of the Net River from its confluence with the east and west branches to its confluence with the mainstream of the Paint River; (C) 15 miles of the east branch of the Net River from its source in section 8, township 47 north, range 32 west, to its confluence with the mainstream of the Net River in section 24, township 46 north, range 34 west; (D) 14 miles of the west branch of the Net River from its source in section 35, township 48 north, range 34 west, to its confluence with the mainstream of the Net River in section 24, township 46 north, range 34 west.

(120) **Presque Isle, Michigan.** -- The 13-mile segment of the mainstream from Minnewawa Falls to Lake Superior.

(121) **Sturgeon, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan.** -- The 36-mile segment of the mainstream from the source at Wagner Lake in section 13, township 49 north, range 31 west, to the eastern boundary of the Ottawa National Forest in section 12, township 48 north, range 35 west.

(122) **Sturgeon, Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan.** -- The 18.1-mile segment from Sixteen Mile Lake to the north line of section 26, township 43 north, range 19 west.

(123) **Tahquamenon, Michigan.** -- The 103.5-mile segment as follows: (A) The 90-mile segment of the mainstream beginning at the source in section 21, township 47 north, range 12 west, to the mouth at Whitefish Bay; and (B) the 13.5-mile segment of the east branch from the western boundary of the Hiawatha National Forest in section 19, township 46 north, range 6 west, to its confluence with the mainstream.

- (124) **Whitefish, Michigan.** -- The 26-mile segment of the West Branch Whitefish from its source in section 26, township 46 north, range 23 west, to County Road 444.
- (125) **Clarion, Pennsylvania.** -- The segment of the main stem of the river from Ridgway to its confluence with the Allegheny River. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct the study of such segment.
- (126) **Mill Creek, Jefferson and Clarion Counties, Pennsylvania.** -- The segment of the main stem of the creek from its headwaters near Gumbert Hill in Jefferson County, downstream to the confluence with the Clarion River.
- (127) **Piru Creek, California.** -- The segment of the main stem of the Creek from its source downstream to the maximum pool of Pyramid Lake and the segment of the main stem of the Creek beginning 300 feet below the dam at Pyramid Lake downstream to the maximum pool at Lake Piru, for a total distance of approximately 49 miles.³³
- (128) **Little Sur River, California.** -- The segment of the main stem of the river from its headwaters downstream to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of approximately 23 miles. The Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the Big Sur Multiagency Advisory Council during the study of the river.
- (129) **Matilija Creek, California.** -- The segment from its headwaters to its junction with Murietta Canyon, a distance of approximately 16 miles.
- (130) **Lopez Creek, California.** -- The segments from its headwaters to Lopez Reservoir, a distance of approximately 11 miles.
- (131) **Sespe Creek, California.** -- The segment from Chorro Grande Canyon downstream to its confluence with Rock Creek and Howard Creek, a distance of about 10.5 miles.
- (132) **North Fork Merced, California.** -- The segment from its headwaters to its confluence with the Merced River, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior.
- (133) **Delaware River, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.** -- (A) The approximately 3.6-mile segment from the Erie Lackawanna Railroad Bridge to the southern tip of Dildine Island; (B) the approximately 2-mile segment from the southern tip of Mack Island to the northern border of the town of Belvidere, New Jersey; (C) the approximately 12.5-mile segment from the southern border of the town of Belvidere, New Jersey, to the northern border of the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, excluding river mile 196.0 to 193.8; (D) the approximately 9.5-mile segment from the southern border of the town of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, to a point just north of the Gilbert Generating Station; (E) the approximately 14.2-mile segment from a point just south of the Gilbert Generating Station to a point just north of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station; (F) the approximately 6.5-mile segment from a point just south of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station to the north side of the Route 202 bridge; (G) the approximately 6-mile segment from the southern boundary of the town of New Hope, Pennsylvania to the town of Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania; (H) the Cook's Creek tributary; (I) the Tinicum Creek tributary; (J) the Tohickon Creek tributary.
- (134) **New River, West Virginia and Virginia.** -- The segment defined by public lands commencing at the U.S. Route 460 bridge over the New River in Virginia to the maximum summer pool elevation (one thousand four hundred and ten feet above mean sea level) of Bluestone Lake in West Virginia; by the Secretary of the Interior. Nothing in this Act shall affect or impair the management of the Bluestone project or the authority of

any department, agency or instrumentality of the United States to carry out the project purposes of that project as of the date of enactment of this paragraph. The study of the river segment identified in this paragraph shall be completed and reported on within one year after the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 26, 1992].

(135) **Rio Grande, New Mexico.** -- The segment from the west section line of Section 15, Township 23 North, Range 10 East, downstream approximately 8 miles to the southern line of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 23 North, Range 9 East.

() **Wekiva River, Florida.** -- (A) The entire river.

(B) The Seminole Creek tributary.

(C) The Rock Springs Run tributary.

Study periods.

(b)(1) The studies of rivers named in subparagraphs (28) through (55) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and reports thereon submitted by not later than October 2, 1979: *Provided*, That with respect to the rivers named in subparagraphs (33), (50), and (51), the Secretaries shall not commence any studies until -- (i) the State legislature has acted with respect to such rivers, or (ii) one year from the date of enactment of this Act [January 3, 1975], whichever is earlier. Studies of the river[s] named in paragraphs (38), (55), (83), and (87) shall be completed and the reports transmitted to the Congress not later than January 1, 1987.

(2) The study of the river named in subparagraph (56) of subsection (a) of this section shall be completed and the report thereon submitted by not later than January 3, 1976.

(3) The studies of the rivers named in paragraphs (59) through (76) of subsection (a) shall be completed and reports submitted thereon not later than five full fiscal years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph [November 10, 1978]. The study of rivers named in paragraphs (62) through (64) of subsection (a) shall be completed and the report thereon submitted by not later than April 1981. The study of the river named in paragraph (90) of subsection (a) shall be completed not later than three years after the date of enactment of this sentence [October 17, 1984]. The study of the river named in paragraph (93) of subsection (a) shall be completed not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this sentence [October 30, 1986].

(4) For the purposes of conducting the studies of rivers named in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary. Effective October 1, 1986, there are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of conducting the study of the river named in paragraph (93) not to exceed \$150,000.

(5) The studies of the rivers in paragraphs (77) through (88) shall be completed and reports transmitted thereon not later than three full fiscal years from date of enactment of this paragraph [December 2, 1980]. For the rivers listed in paragraphs (77), (78), and (79) the studies prepared and transmitted to the Congress pursuant to section 105(c) of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-258) shall satisfy the requirements of this section.

(6) Studies of rivers listed in paragraphs (80) and (81) shall be completed, and reports submitted within and not later than the time when the Bristol Bay Cooperative Region Plan is submitted to Congress in accordance with section 120434 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

(7) The study of the West Branch of the Farmington River identified in paragraph (92) of subsection (a) shall be completed and the report submitted thereon not later than the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the enactment of this paragraph [October 30, 1986]. Such report shall include a discussion of management alternatives for the river if it were to be included in the national wild and scenic river system.

(8) The study of the Merrimack River, New Hampshire, shall be completed and the report thereon submitted not later than three years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [August 10, 1990].

(9) The study of the Pemigewasset River, New Hampshire, shall be completed and the report thereon submitted not later than three years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [August 10, 1990].

(8)³⁵ The study of the river named in paragraph (106)27 of subsection (a) shall be completed no later than three years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [August 15, 1990]. In carrying out the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Governors of the States of Florida and Georgia or their representatives, representatives of affected local governments, and owners of land adjacent to the river. Such consultation shall include participation in the assessment of resources values, and the development of alternatives for the protection of these resource values, and shall be carried out through public meetings and media notification. The study shall also include a recommendation on the part of the Secretary as to the role the States, local governments and landowners should play in the management of the river if it were designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(11) The study of the Lamprey River, New Hampshire shall be completed by the Secretary of the Interior and the report thereon submitted not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [December 11, 1991].

(11)(A)³⁶ The study of the White Clay Creek in Delaware and Pennsylvania shall be completed and the report submitted not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph [December 11, 1991].

(B) In carrying out the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a map of the White Clay Creek watershed in Delaware and Pennsylvania, and shall develop a recommended management plan for the White Clay Creek. The plan shall provide recommendations as to the protection and management of the White Clay Creek, including the role the State and local governments, and affected landowners, should play in the management of the White Clay Creek if it designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(C) The Secretary shall prepare the study, including the recommended management plan, in cooperation and consultation with appropriate State and local governments, and affected landowners.

(11)³⁷ The study of segments of the Brule, Carp, Little Manistee, White, Paint, Presque Isle, Ontonagon, Sturgeon (Hiawatha), Sturgeon (Ottawa), Whitefish, and Tahquamenon Rivers in Michigan under subsection (a) shall be completed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the report submitted thereon not later than at the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this paragraph [March 3, 1992]. For purposes of such river studies, the Secretary shall consult with each River Study Committee authorized under section 5 of the Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1990, and

shall encourage public participation and involvement through hearings, workshops, and such other means as are necessary to be effective.

(11)(A)³⁸ The study of the Delaware River segments and tributaries designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system pursuant to section 5(a)(133) of this Act shall be completed and the report submitted to Congress not later than one year after the date of enactment of this paragraph [October 23, 1992].

(B) The Secretary shall -- (i) prepare the study in cooperation and consultation with appropriate Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, including but not limited to, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission; and (ii) consider previous plans for the protection of affected cultural, recreational, and natural resources (including water supply and water quality) and existing State and local regulations, so as to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(C) Pursuant to section 11(b)(1) of this Act, the Secretary shall undertake a river conservation plan for the segment of the Delaware River from the northern city limits of Trenton, New Jersey, to the Southern boundary of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

(12) The study of the Rio Grande in New Mexico shall be completed and the report submitted not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the paragraph.

Additional study requirements.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

Federal agency consideration of wild and scenic values.

(d)(1) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

(2) The Congress finds that the Secretary of the Interior, in preparing the Nationwide Rivers Inventory as a specific study for possible additions to the national wild and scenic rivers system, identified the Upper Klamath River from below the John Boyle Dam to the Oregon-California State line. The Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, is authorized under this subsection to complete a study of the eligibility and suitability of such segment for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. Such study shall be completed, and a report containing the results of the study shall be submitted to Congress by April 1, 1990. Nothing in this paragraph shall affect

the authority or responsibilities of any other Federal agency with respect to activities or action on this segment and its immediate environment.

Acquisition procedures and limitations.

SECTION 6. (a)(1) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation or by exchange in accordance with the subsection (d) of this section. Lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired without the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

Federal agency consideration of wild and scenic values.

(2) When a tract of land lies partially within and partially outside the boundaries of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, the appropriate Secretary may, with the consent of the landowners for the portion outside the boundaries, acquire the entire tract. The land or interest therein so acquired outside the boundaries shall not be counted against the average one-hundred-acre-per-mile fee title limitation of subsection (a)(1). The lands or interests therein outside such boundaries, shall be disposed of, consistent with existing authorities of law, by sale, lease, or exchange.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage outside the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned in fee title by the United States, by the State or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of this Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or such other easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area or of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national wild, scenic or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection the appropriate Secretary shall issue guidelines, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new

commercial or industrial uses other than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate Secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g)(1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years, or in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition less the fair market value on such a date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In the event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, (except where a different date is specifically provided by law with respect to any particular river), together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the

dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

Restrictions on hydro and water resource development projects on designated rivers.

SECTION 7. (a) The Federal Power Commission [FERC] shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of designation of a river as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act. Any license heretofore or hereafter issued by the Federal Power Commission [FERC] affecting the New River of North Carolina shall continue to be effective only for that portion of the river which is not included in the national wild and scenic rivers system pursuant to section 2 of this Act and no project or undertaking so licensed shall be permitted to invade, inundate or otherwise adversely affect such river segment.

Restrictions on hydro and water resource development projects on study rivers.

(b) The Federal Power Commission [FERC] shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval -- (i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act [October 2, 1968] or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river

for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the *Federal Register*: *Provided*, That if any Act designating any river or rivers for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system provides a period for the study or studies which exceeds such three complete fiscal year period the period provided for in such Act shall be substituted for the three complete fiscal year period in the provisions of this clause (i); and (ii) during such interim period from the date a report is due and the time a report is actually submitted to the Congress; and (iii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river the report for which is submitted to the President and the Congress for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2(a)(ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of designation of a river for study as provided in section 5 of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission [FERC] and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are now in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

Grants under Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 460l-5 et seq.).

Limitations to entry on public lands.

(a) Designated rivers.

SECTION 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States. This subsection shall not be construed to limit the authorities granted in section 6(d) or section 14A of this Act.

(b) Study rivers.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection or any other provision of this Act, subject only to valid existing rights, including valid Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within an area extending two miles from the bank of the river channel on both sides of the river segments referred to in paragraphs (77) through (88) of section 5(a) are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, State selection or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7(b) of this Act.

Limitations on mineral entry and development on Public Lands; designated rivers.

SECTION 9. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that -- (i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act; (ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral deposits and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, or in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto. Regulations issued

pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

Study rivers.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance of leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection or any other provision of this Act, all public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within an area extending two miles from the bank of the river channel on both sides of the river segments referred to in paragraphs (77) through (88) of section 5(a), are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto, during the periods specified in section 7(b) of this Act.

Management direction.

SECTION 10. (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its aesthetic, scenic, historic, archaeological, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch. 23),³⁹ shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife refuge system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general

statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head of any State agency, or the appropriate official of a political subdivision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State-or county-owned lands.

Federal assistance to others; cooperation; use of volunteers.

SECTION 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

(b)(1) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the head of any other Federal agency, shall assist, advise, and cooperate with States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to plan, protect, and manage river resources. Such assistance, advice and cooperation may be through written agreements or otherwise. This authority applies within or outside a federally administered area and applies to rivers which are components of the national wild and scenic rivers system and to other rivers. Any agreement under this subsection may include provisions for limited financial or other assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, and management of river resources.

(2) Wherever appropriate in furtherance of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are authorized and encouraged to utilize the following:

(A) For activities on federally owned land, the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 18g-j) and the Volunteers in the Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a-558d).

(B) For activities on all other lands, section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plans).

(3) For purposes of this subsection, the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency may utilize and make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal agency deems necessary or desirable.

(4) No permit or other authorization provided for under provision of any other Federal law shall be conditioned on the existence of any agreement provided for in this section.

Management policies

SECTION 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any other Federal department or agency having jurisdiction over any lands which include, border upon, or are adjacent to, any river included within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System or under consideration for such inclusion, in accordance with section 2(a)(ii), 3(a), or 5(a), shall take such action respecting management policies, regulations, contracts, plans, affecting such lands, following November 10, 1978, as may be necessary to protect such rivers in accordance with the purposes of this Act. Such Secretary or other department or agency head shall, where appropriate, enter into written cooperative agreements with the appropriate State or local official for the planning, administration, and management of Federal lands which are within the boundaries of any rivers for which approval has been granted under section 2(a)(ii). Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency and with the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river.

Reservation of State and Federal jurisdiction and responsibilities; access to and across wild and scenic rivers.

SECTION 13. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in the national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in this Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised without impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act.

Land donations.

SECTION 14. The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate at its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift.

Lease of Federal lands.

SECTION 14A. (a) Where appropriate in the discretion of the Secretary, he may lease federally owned land (or any interest therein) which is within the boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system and which has been acquired by the Secretary under this Act. Such lease shall be subject to such restrictive covenants as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Any land to be leased by the Secretary under this section shall be offered first for such lease to the person who owned such land immediately before its acquisition by the United States.

Exceptions for Alaska.

SECTION 15. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in sections 3 and 9 of this Act, with respect to components of the national wild and scenic rivers system in Alaska designated by paragraphs (38) through (50) of section 3(a) of this Act -- (1) the boundary of each such river shall include an average of not more than six hundred and forty acres per mile on both sides of the river. Such boundary shall not include any lands owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State nor shall such boundary extend around any private lands adjoining the river in such manner as to surround or effectively surround such private lands; and (2) the withdrawal made by paragraph (iii) of section 9(a) shall apply to the minerals in Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-half mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

Definitions.

SECTION 16. As used in this Act, the term --

(a) "River" means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area, but such control shall not affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement. For any designated wild and scenic river, the appropriate Secretary shall treat the acquisition of fee title with the reservation of regular existing uses to the owner as a scenic easement for purposes of this Act. Such an acquisition shall not constitute fee title ownership for purposes of section 6(b).

Authorization of appropriations for land acquisition.

SECTION 17. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, including such sums as have heretofore been appropriated, the following amounts for land acquisition for each of the rivers described in section 3(a) of this Act:

- Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$2,909,800;
- Eleven Point, Missouri, \$10,407,000;
- Feather, Middle Fork, California, \$3,935,700;
- Rio Grande, New Mexico, \$253,000;
- Rogue, Oregon, \$15,147,000
- St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$21,769,000;
- Salmon, Middle Fork Idaho, \$1,837,000; and
- Wolf Wisconsin, \$142,150.

FOOTNOTES

¹ The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) as set forth herein consists of Public Law 90-542 (October 2, 1968) and amendments thereto.

^{1a} Public Law 102-220 contains additional provisions.

² Public Law 92-560, which inserted this paragraph, contains additional provisions.

³ Public Law 94-199 added paragraphs 11 and 12. Public Law 94-199 also contains several related provisions.

⁴ For additional provisions of law concerning the Missouri River segment, see Public Law 94-486 (Sec. 202 and Sec. 203).

⁵ The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Public Law 95-625, section 704(b)-(j).

⁶ Section 401(p) of the Act of October 12, 1979 amended section 704(a) of the Act of November 10, 1978 which added this section. That amendment changed the reference here to "section 704(c)."

⁷ Section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-312) contains the following provision: (b) That segment of the main Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act, which lies within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness designated by Public Law 95-237, shall be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, notwithstanding section 10(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or any provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.

⁸ Public Law 96-487 which designated rivers in Alaska contains many provisions applying only to rivers in that State.

⁹ Title I of Public Law 99-590 contains additional provisions concerning the Cache la Poudre.

¹⁰ Designated as paragraph (57) in original law.

¹¹ Designated as paragraph (58) in original law.

¹² Section 13 of Public Law 99-663, contains additional provisions affecting tributaries.

¹³ Section 3 of Public Law 102-432 which added (62)(B)(i) contains additional provisions.

¹⁴ Title I of Public Law 100-557 which designated rivers (68) through (107) contains additional provisions.

¹⁵ Public Law 100-633, which inserted this paragraph, contains additional provisions.

¹⁶ River #108, Rio Chama, is the last river which has been numbered in section 3(a). The remaining numbers in this section have been assigned in chronological order according to designation and probably will be confirmed by a technical amendment to the Act.

¹⁷ Public Law 102-50 which designated this river contains additional provisions.

¹⁸ Public Law 102-249 which designated rivers 119 through 132 contains additional provisions.

¹⁹ Public Law 102-271 which designated this river contains additional provisions.

²⁰ Public Law 102-275 which designated rivers 134 through 141 contains an additional provision regarding a State-administered component.

²¹ Public Law 103-162 which designated this river contains additional provisions.

²² Public Law 103-170 which designated this river contains an additional provision.

²³ Public Law 103-242 which designated this river contains additional provisions.

²⁴ Public Law 103-313 which designated this river contains additional provisions.

²⁵ Title II, Section 202 of Public Law 99-590 contains additional provisions concerning the Farmington River.

²⁶ Public Law 101-357 which authorized this study contains an additional provision regarding funding.

²⁷ Should be (108). Congress will probably pass a technical amendment to correct the numbering sequence.

²⁸ From this point on, except for White Clay Creek, the authorizing legislation did not provide numbers. Numbers 109-135 have been assigned chronologically to assist the user. Congress probably will pass a technical amendment providing numbers.

²⁹ Public Law 101-628 which authorized this study contains additional provisions.

³⁰ Public Law 102-50 which authorized this study contains additional provisions.

³¹ Should be 113.

³² Section 5 of Public Law 102-249 which authorized studies 114 through 124 contains special study provisions.

³³ Section 7(b) of Public Law 102-301 which authorized studies 127 through 131 contains additional study instructions.

³⁴ Probably should refer to Section 1203.

³⁵ This should be (10). Future technical amendments probably will be made to establish correct numbering sequence.

³⁶ Should be (12)(A).

³⁷ Should be (13).

³⁸ Should be (14).

³⁹ So in original law. Refers to "the Wilderness Act."

Laws Amending or Related to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| • 92-560 | • 99-663 | • 101-175 | • 102-432 |
| • 93-621 | • 100-33 | • 101-357 | • 102-460 |
| • 94-199 | • 100-150 | • 101-612 | • 102-536 |
| • 94-486 | • 100-412 | • 101-628 | • 103-162 |
| • 95-87 | • 100-552 | • 102-50 | • 103-170 |
| • 95-625 | • 100-534 | • 102-220 | • 103-242 |
| • 96-87 | • 100-557 | • 102-249 | • 103-313 |
| • 96-312 | • 100-605 | • 102-271 | |
| • 96-487 | • 100-633 | • 102-275 | |
| • 99-590 | • 100-677 | • 102-301 | |

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APPENDIX C

CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT

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CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 96—312—JULY 23, 1980

Public Law 96-312

96th Congress*An Act*

To designate certain public lands in central Idaho as the River of No Return Wilderness, to designate a segment of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

- (1) certain wildlands in central Idaho lying within the watershed of the Salmon River—the famous "River of No Return"—constitute the largest block of primitive and undeveloped land in the conterminous United States and are of immense national significance;
- (2) these wildlands and a segment of the Salmon River should be incorporated within the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in order to provide statutory protection for the lands and waters and the wilderness-dependent wildlife and the resident and anadromous fish which thrive within this undisturbed ecosystem; and
- (3) such protection can be provided without conflicting with established uses.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

- (1) provide a comprehensive, statutory framework for the protection, administration, and management of the wildlands of the central Idaho region and a portion of the Salmon River through—
 - (A) The designation of the River of No Return Wilderness;
 - (B) The addition of certain lands in the "Magruder Corridor" to the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness and
 - (C) The incorporation of one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
- (2) End the controversy over which lands within the central Idaho region will be designated wilderness—thereby assuring that certain adjacent lands better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness will be managed by the Forest Service under existing laws and applicable land management plans and (3) make a comprehensive land allocation decision for the national forest roadless areas of the central Idaho region.

SEC. 3. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1064 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), certain lands in the Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nez Perce National Forests, Idaho, situated north and south of the Salmon River which comprise approximately two million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "River of No Return Wilderness, Proposed", dated June 1980, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and shall be known as the River of No Return Wilderness. The precious classifications of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas are hereby abolished.

SEC. 4. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, certain lands in the Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, which comprise approximately one hundred and five thousand six hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Magruder Corridor Proposed Additions, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness", dated November 1979, are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-77, and, therefore a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. (a)(1) Within three years of the date of the date of enactment management this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "the plan, submitted Secretary") shall develop and submit to the Committee on Energy and to congressional Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on committees Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives a comprehensive wilderness management plan (hereinafter referred to as "the management plan") for the River of No Return Wilderness which shall consider a broad range of land uses and recreation opportunities.

(2) The management plan shall be prepared in coordination with the relevant national forest plans required by section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588).

(3) The management plan shall include the cultural resources management plan required by section 8(a)(3) of this Act.

(4) In preparing the management plan, the Secretary shall provide for full public participation as required under section 6 of the National Forest Management Act.

(5) The management plan shall, among other things, address the need for, and alternative means of, access to the wilderness

(b) In administering the River of No Return Wilderness, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the management plan required by this section, clear obstructions from all of the national forest trails within or adjacent to the wilderness on at least an annual basis.

(c) Subject to valid existing rights, the River of No Return Wilderness designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided*, That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of this Act.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), including section 4(d)(3), closing wilderness areas after December 31, 1983, to the United States mining laws, and the designation of the River of No Return Wilderness by this Act, within that portion of the wilderness depicted on a map entitled "Special Mining Management Zone—Clear Creek", (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "Special Management Zone"), dated June 1980, all prospecting and exploration for, and development or mining of cobalt and associated minerals shall be considered a dominant use of such land and shall be subject to such laws and regulations as are generally applicable to National Forest System lands not designated as wilderness or other special management areas, including such laws and regulations which relate to the right of access to mining claims and private property: *Provided*, That:

(A) all mining, locations and associated access roads shall be held and used solely for mining or mineral processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary may permit such access roads to be utilized by the State of Idaho to facilitate the management of the bighorn sheep in the Special Management Zone;

(B) after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States for claims within the Special Management Zone shall convey title to the mineral deposits within such claims but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed: *Provided*, That the patentee shall have the right to

cut and use as much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if such needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if such timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by National Forest System rules and regulations: *Provided further*, That the patentee shall have the right to use as much of the surface as reasonably necessary for the mining, removal, extraction, or beneficiation of the mineral deposits located therein; and (C) consistent with the other provisions of this subsection the Secretary may take all reasonable measures to see that the mining or processing of cobalt and associated minerals within the Special Management Zone does not significantly impair the overall habitat of the bighorn sheep located within, or adjacent to, such Zone.

(2) Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Congress, Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall report to Congress on the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the Special Management Zone.

SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the River of No Return Wilderness and a map and legal description of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions congressional shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. (a) Within the River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions designated by this Act—

(1) the landing of aircraft, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary deems desirable: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not permanently close or render unserviceable any aircraft landing, strip in regular use on national forest lands on the date of enactment of this Act for reasons other than extreme danger to (aircraft, and in any case not without the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with evaluating the safety of backcountry airstrips;

(2) the grazing of livestock were established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as the Secretary deems necessary, as provided in paragraph 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act;

(3) commercial services may be performed to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas as provided in paragraph 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act; and

(4) the future construction and maintenance of small hydroelectric generators, domestic water facilities, and related facilities shall be permitted in the Threemile and Jersey Creek drainages along the Salmon River upstream from Mackay Bar.

(b) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.

SEC. 8. (a)(I) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies institutions of the State of Idaho, in conducting a cultural resource management program within the River of no Return Wilderness and within the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as designated in Section 9 of this Act.

(1) Such program shall have as its purposes the protection of archaeological sites and interpretation of such sites for the public benefit and knowledge insofar as these activities are compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic river were designated to protect.

(1) To carry out the cultural resource management program required by paragraph (1) of this section, the Secretary shall, as part of the comprehensive management plan required under subsection 5(a) of this Act, develop a cultural resources management plan for the wilderness and the river. Such plan shall—

(A) encourage scientific research into man's past use of the River of No Return Wilderness and the Salmon River corridor;

(B) provide an outline for the protection of significant cultural resources, including protection from vandalism and looting ns well ns destruction from natural deterioration;

(C) be based on adequate inventory data, supplemented by test excavation data where appropriate;

(D) include a public interpretation program; and

(E) comply with all Federal and State historic and cultural preservation statutes, regulations, guidelines, and standards.

(b)(1) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho in conducting an inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper and other cabins, and structures within the River of No Return Wilderness and within the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated by section 9 of this Act and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the location of these structures;

(B) their historic significance, if any,

(C) their present condition

(D) recommendations as to which of these structures should be:

(i) stabilized;

(ii) restored;

(iii) maintained; or

(iv) removed

(E) the estimated cost of such stabilization, restoration, maintenance, or removal; and

(F) the suitability of any of these structures for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(1) Until such time as the study under this subsection is completed and the required report submitted to the Committees, the Secretary shall not knowingly permit the destruction or significant alteration of any historic cabin or other structure on national forest land within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated in section 9 of this Act.

SEC. 9. (a) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), is further amended as follows: In section 3(a) after paragraph (23) insert the following new paragraph:

"(24)(A) SALMON, IDAHO—The segment of the main river from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar in the following classes:

"(i) the forty-six-mile segment from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River to Corn Creek as a recreational river; and

"(ii) the seventy-nine-mile segment from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a wild river; all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmon River" dated November 1979, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

"(B) This segment shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required by subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph.

"(C) The use of motorboats (including motorized jetboats) within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978.

"(D) Subject to existing rights of the State of Idaho, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams tributaries or rivers, dredge and placer mining in any form including any use of machinery for the removal of sand and gravel for mining purposes shall be prohibited within the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph; within the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River; and within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River; and its tributary streams in their entirety:

Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel, outside the boundaries of the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, above the high water mark of the Salmon River or the Middle Fork and its tributaries for the purposes of construction or maintenance of public roads: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any written mineral leases approved by the Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Idaho prior to January 1, 1980.

"(E) The provisions of section 7(a) of this Act with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines or other project works, shall apply to the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River.

"(F) For the purposes of the segment of the Salmon River designed as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, after October 1, 1980, not more than \$6,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands."

(b) That segment of the main Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act, which lies within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness designated by Public Law 95-237, shall be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, notwithstanding section 10(b) of the note. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or any provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.

SEC. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall render, within 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, a final administrative decision on any and all administrative appeals pending before him or any other official of the Department of Agriculture on the date of enactment of this Act with regard to the following land management plans and corresponding environmental statements (hereinafter referred to in this section as "the plans and environmental statements"):

(1) The Warren Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Payette National Forest, Idaho, dated May 9, 1979; and

(2) The Landmark Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Boise National Forest, Idaho, dated May 17, 1979.

(b)(1) Any petition for review of the decision of the Secretary with regard to any of the plans and environmental statements referenced in this section, shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho (hereinafter referred to as "the court") within thirty days after the final administrative decision of the Secretary required by this section, or the petition shall be barred. Such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine such proceeding in accordance with standard procedures as supplemented by procedures hereinafter provided and no other district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any such challenge in any proceeding instituted prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may set rules governing the procedures of any such proceeding, which set page limits on briefs and time limits for filing briefs and motions and other actions which are shorter than the limits specified in the Federal Rules of Civil or Appellate Procedure.

Appropriation authorization

(3) Any such proceeding before the court shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every way. The court shall render its final decision relative to any challenge within one hundred and eighty days from the date such challenge is brought unless the court determines that a longer period of time is required to satisfy the requirements of the United States Constitution.

(C) Any review of any decision of the United States District Court for the District of Idaho shall be made by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States and shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every possible way.

Approved July 23, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-838, Pt. I (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 96-1126 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-414 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 125 (1979): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 126 (1980): Apr. 16, considered and passed House, amended.

June 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

June 30, July 1, House agreed to conference report

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 16, No. 30 (1980): July 23, Presidential statement.

June 30, July 1, House agreed to conference report

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 16, No. 30 (1980): July 23, Presidential statement.

APPENDIX D

**BILL TO RENAME THE RIVER OF NO RETURN
WILDERNESS**

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98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2354

To rename the "River of No Return Wilderness" in the State of Idaho as the
"Frank Church—River of No Return Wilderness".

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Mr. McCLURE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To rename the "River of No Return Wilderness" in the State of Idaho as the "Frank Church—
River of No Return Wilderness".

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in recognition of the significant contributions and the
4 tireless efforts of Frank Church in the establishment and designation
5 of the River of No Return Wilderness in the State of
6 Idaho, the "River of No Return Wilderness" established by
7 the Act of July 23, 1980, Public Law 96-312 (94 Stat. 948)
8 shall hereafter be known as the "Frank Church—River of
9 No Return Wilderness".

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized
2 to take such actions as may be necessary to implement
3 the provision of this Act.

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APPENDIX E

FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS COORDINATION AND OPERATING CHARTER

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Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness **Coordination and Operating Charter**

The Frank Church–River of No Return (FC–RONR) Wilderness lies within five proclaimed National Forests. Those National Forests include the Salmon - Challis, Bitterroot, Nez Perce, Payette and the Boise. Two Regions are involved: Region 1, headquartered in Missoula, Montana, and Region 4, headquartered in Ogden, Utah. Through administrative agreements, the Salmon-Challis, Nez Perce, Bitterroot and Payette National Forests are responsible for on-the-ground administration of the Wilderness, and the Boise is no longer directly involved. A lead Region and lead National Forest is assigned as a primary contact for Wilderness-wide information and two managerial groups, the FC–RONRW Board of Directors and the FC–RONRW Lead Working Group provide policy direction and uniformity of management respectively. A Wilderness Coordination office works with both managerial groups and is involved in programs and issues that span two or more administrative units or that are Wilderness-wide in Nature.

FC–RONR Wilderness

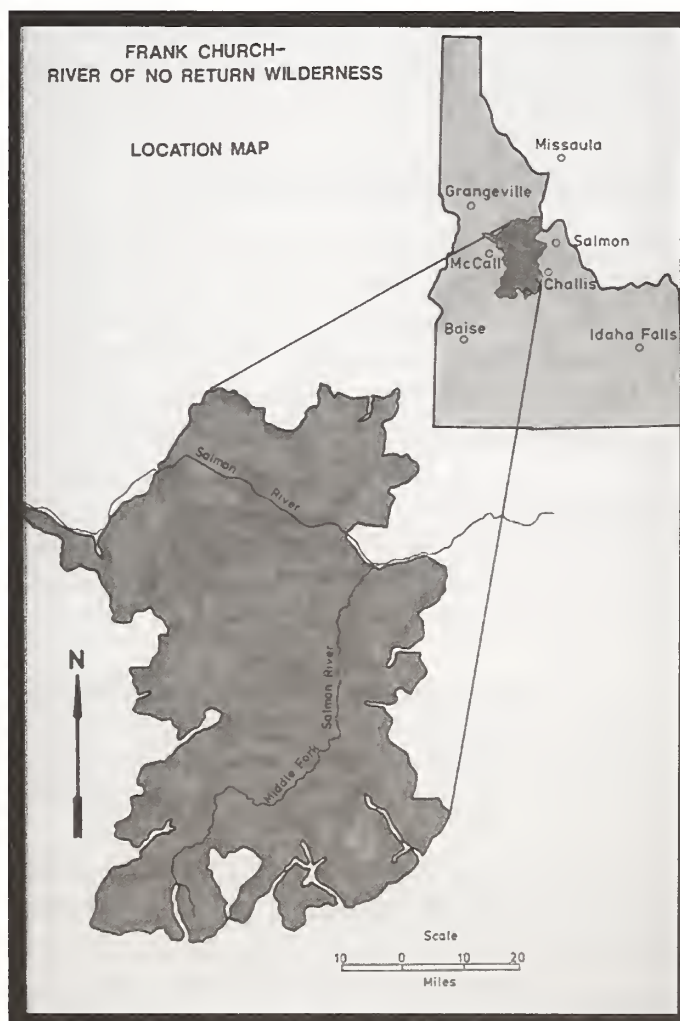
2.4 Million Acres

2 Regions

4 National Forests

- Salmon-Challis NF (54%)
- Payette NF (33%)
- Bitterroot NF (8%)
- Nez Perce NF (5%)

6 Ranger Districts



Lead Region

Region 4 is the lead region for Wilderness-wide data and information, public contact, and support to the coordination effort. Each Regional Forester retains line authority for the portion of the Wilderness within their Region.

Lead Forest Supervisor

The Salmon - Challis National Forest Supervisor is designated the Lead Supervisor for the FC-RONRW. The Lead Forest Supervisor is the Chair of the Board of Directors.

This is not a line authority role, but rather is responsible for:

- Providing supervision, logistical, data management and office support to the Coordinator and Staff;
- serving as a contact point with the Region(s) on Wilderness matters; and
- serving as a contact point for Wilderness-wide public information.

Each Forest Supervisor retains line authority for the portion of the Wilderness within their Forest unless modified by Administrative Agreement.

FC – RONRW Board of Directors

To ensure coordination of Wilderness management, a Board of Directors (BOD) for the FC-RONRW has been established. The BOD consists of the Forest Supervisors from each of the four managing National Forests, and the Regional Directors with Wilderness Program oversight in Regions One and Four. The BOD is responsible for keeping the Regional Foresters informed of significant projects and or issues relative to the Wilderness. The Board is responsible for management coordination and policy issues throughout the Wilderness.

Decision Making

The goal is to reach consensus for uniform policy and management across the “Wilderness.” The BOD will discuss issues/decision points in a manner that will lead to agreement and support for decisions amongst the BOD.

The BOD may decide to assign an individual Forest Supervisor as the “Leader” for certain issues. A lead role may be assigned to spread out issues or where the predominant resource resides on an individual Forest, such as the Middle Fork Salmon River management being exclusive to the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

In the event that legitimate reasons prevent reaching consensus individual Supervisors retain their line authority for the part of the Wilderness within their administrative jurisdiction.

Meetings frequency and location

Meetings are routinely held twice per year. When issues or activities warrant more frequent dialogue conference calls or meetings can be called at anytime by any of the BOD members. Meetings and conference calls are normally set up and conducted by the Wilderness Coordinator.

Meeting locations will normally be rotated among the National Forest Headquarters communities in the following sequence:

- Salmon, Idaho
- McCall, Idaho
- Hamilton, Montana
- Grangeville, Idaho

If other activities bring several of the BOD members together, an Alternate location maybe used if agreed upon by the BOD. The hosting National Forest may choose an alternate location.

Finances

Each Forest will program funds to cover travel costs incurred by its Lead Working Group member.

Costs that are shared by the managing National Forests should be allocated (unless otherwise negotiated) based on percentage of FC-RONR Wilderness area within each National Forest:

- Salmon-Challis NF (54%)
- Payette NF (33%)
- Bitterroot NF (8%)
- Nez Perce NF (5%)

FC-RONRW Coordination

A Wilderness Coordinator, with a staff consisting of a wilderness database manager (vacant), is based on the Salmon National Forest. The Coordinator and staff are responsible for implementing the direction of the Board of Directors, and providing staff support to the Board. The Coordinator is also responsible for Wilderness-wide data management and public information, and serves as the key link between the Board and the Lead Work Group.

FC-RONRW Weed Coordinator

A Wilderness Weed Coordinator is located on the Salmon River District of the Nez Perce National Forest. This position could be located at any administrative unit, negotiable between the employee and the Board of Directors. The Salmon River District Ranger, who receives direction on the weeds issue through the Lead Working Group, supervises the Weed Coordinator.

This position is responsible for coordinating with Forest and District level employees to establish wilderness wide priorities for treatment, inventory, prevention and monitoring associated with the noxious weeds issue. This position also represents the Forest Service on the Steering

Committee of the Cooperative Weed Management Area. The Weed Coordinator shall be responsible for developing a strategy for funding and implementing a Wilderness wide program.

The Wilderness Weed Coordinator is funded by each National Forest through fiscal year (FY) 2003 under a signed agreement. A funding strategy will need to be determined in FY 2003 for future funding of this position.

Fire Coordinator

A Wilderness Fire Coordinator position is being advertised for the FC-RONR Wilderness for FY 2003. This position could be located at any administrative unit, negotiable between the selected employee and the Board of Directors. The Fire Coordinator will be supervised by an experienced Fire/Wilderness professional on the housing unit. Overall direction for the position will be provided to the supervisor from the Lead Working Group.

The Wilderness Fire Coordinator position is funded by Region Four, as a developmental position, through FY 2003. The position is a NTE one-year position, however may be extended as a detail or may become a permanent position. A futuring strategy will need to be developed in FY 2003 for evaluating the needs for this position beyond FY 2003.

FC-RONRW Lead Work Group

The administrative coordination and project implementation group for the FC-RONR Wilderness is the Lead Work Group.

Membership

- The Lead Work Group consists of representation from the FC-RONR Wilderness managing Forests, Districts, Coordination Office, and Regional Offices.
- The Lead Working Group will include one representative from each of the four forests having administrative responsibilities for the FC-RONR Wilderness. This individual is typically the Forests' wilderness program staff person. These Forests include the Bitterroot and Nez Perce National Forests in Region 1 and the Payette, and Salmon-Challis National Forests in Region 4. The Salmon-Challis NF Public Affairs Officer is also a member of the Lead Work Group.
- The Lead Working Group will include the District Ranger on each unit that has FC-RONR Wilderness management responsibility. These Districts include the Krassel, Salmon River, Red River, West Fork, North Fork and Middle Fork Ranger Districts. Each District Ranger retains line authority for the portion of the Wilderness within their District.
- The Lead Working Group will include the FC-RONR Wilderness Coordinator, and Regional Wilderness Coordinators from both Region One and Four.

- Members of the Lead Working Group will function as the Forest / Region delegate to this group and act on behalf of Forest / Region.

Chair of the Lead Work Group

The Lead Work Group elects the chairperson for the Lead Work Group.

The chair position is typically for a two-year period. However, the chair may be extended beyond two years, to provide continuity to a significant ongoing project.

The chairperson will be responsible for assigning or personally engaging in the following duties:

- Acting as the primary contact for the Lead Working Group;
- scheduling, organizing, and documenting Lead Working Group and FC-RONR Wilderness Unit Representative meetings;
- facilitating Lead Working Group meetings; and
- providing a status report addressing FC-RONR Wilderness administration and FC-RONR Wilderness Plan implementation to Forest Supervisors and Regional Foresters in conjunction with the biannual Idaho Forest Supervisor's meeting.

Objectives

The objectives of the Lead Working Group are:

- To establish and maintain a communication network between all organizational levels involved in the administration of the FC-RONR Wilderness.
- To coordinate consistent implementation of the FC-RONR Wilderness Plan, at a practical level, through standardization of procedures and uniformity of administration.
- Where feasible, and within priority, resolves issues identified by the FC-RONR Wilderness Unit Representatives.
- To act as a clearinghouse of ideas and information for all organizational levels involved in the administration of the FC-RONR Wilderness.

Responsibility

- The Lead Work Group addresses special issues and undertakes assignments from the Board of Directors and field level employees.
- The Lead Work Group addresses Wilderness proposals that span three or more administrative units.
- The Lead Work Group defines and prioritizes issues concerning implementation of the FC-RONR Wilderness Plan.

- The Lead Work Group determines the procedures for reaching consensus in resolving identified issues and will initiate action to implement solutions to the issues.
- Members of the Lead Work Group work directly with their individual unit representatives to accomplish the objectives established for Wilderness management.
- The Lead Work Group institutes appropriate measures to improve communication and distribute ideas and information to FC-RONR Wilderness Unit Representatives or all involved professionals.
- The Lead Work Group serves an information function for the Coordinator and Directors by identifying and bringing matters to the attention of the Board of Directors.
- The Lead Work Group keeps all Wilderness managing units informed of emerging issues, the status of issues being resolved, current plan implementation procedures, and any other information pertinent to the administration of the FC-RONR Wilderness.
- The Lead Work Group appoints AD-HOC committees and defines their goals and objectives. The purpose of these committees will be to assist the Lead Work Group in issue resolution.

Meetings

- The Lead Work Group schedules working meetings quarterly or as deemed necessary.
- The Forest hosting a Lead Working Group meeting will provide an individual to record the minutes of the meeting.

Amendments/Revisions

Amendments or revisions to this Charter may be proposed at any time by a FC-RONR Wilderness Unit Representative and must be submitted in writing to the Lead Working Group. Members will present those amendments or revisions accepted by the Lead Working Group to their Forest Supervisor. Responses should be made to the Lead Working Group chairperson within 21 calendar days. If no objections are received, the amendment will be effective immediately unless otherwise specifically provided. If an objection is raised, the amendment will be revised and resubmitted for approval or waived at the discretion of the Lead Working Group.

Adopted:

/s/ Gary A. Morrison

Gary A. Morrison
R1, Director

Date: 10/3/02

/s/ Liz Close

Liz Close
R4, Director, Wilderness

Date: 10/3/02

/s/ George Matejko

George Matejko
FS, Salmon-Challis National Forest

Date: 10/3/02

/s/ Mark J. Madrid

Mark J. Madrid
FS, Payette National Forest

Date: 10/3/02

/s/ Bruce E. Bernhardt

Bruce E. Bernhardt
FS, Nez Perce National Forest

Date: 10/3/02

/s/ David T. Bull

Dave T. Bull
FS, Bitterroot National Forest

Date: 10/3/02

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APPENDIX F

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ASSESSMENT OF OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

APPENDIX B
WILLIAMS & SON
1000 AVENUE OF THE STARS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

Middle Fork of the Salmon River Resource Assessment

December 15, 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River (Middle Fork River) was designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) System through the W&SR Act in 1968.

Approximately 103 miles of the Middle Fork were designated as a wild and scenic river from its origin (at the confluence of Bear Valley and Marsh Creeks) to its confluence with the Salmon River. The entire designated river is classified as wild (free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted).

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is located on the Salmon-Challis National Forest; Challis and Salmon, Idaho are the closest towns. The designated river is a part of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness (FC-RONR). The mainstem is a sixth-order tributary to the Salmon River entering the Salmon River approximately 39 miles west of North Fork, Idaho.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River was designated in 1968 absent a wild and scenic river study. The River Plan for the Middle Fork Salmon W&SR, September 1969, identified and described the values which caused the Middle Fork to be designated. These values were mentioned again, although somewhat superficially, in the 1985 version of the River Management Plan. The "resource assessment" process developed in the Pacific Northwest Region is being used here to confirm and better document whether or not specific resources are outstandingly remarkable. The criteria used in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River assessment are as modified in a technical paper developed by the Interagency W&SR Coordinating Council (12/99). In order to be assessed as outstanding, a river-related value must be judged unique, rare or exemplary at a regional or national level. The region of comparison for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is generally the northern Rockies.

Neither the W&SR Act nor its legislative history provides a definitive statement of the values Congress intended to protect by designating the Middle Fork of the Salmon as a wild and scenic river. Section 1(b) of the W&SR Act provides a list of resources that may be determined ORV's on a particular river. Each of the resources mentioned in Section 1(b) and other resources have been evaluated in this assessment to determine the ORV's of the Middle Fork.

The resource assessment for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is based on available literature (refer to "Literature Reviewed" section) and consultation with subject matter experts on the Salmon-Challis National Forest (refer to "Consultants" section). The following text describes the criteria against which the present situation was evaluated, an evaluation of the present situation, and concludes with a finding.

SCENERY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork River corridor is classified as variety class A indicating it contains distinctive visual features. The riverine setting is generally natural in appearance with human activity, i.e., private land development, historic mining and recreation use, having relatively little impact to scenic character. The lower 30 miles of the mainstem are the most scenically diverse with views of the canyon's interesting rock outcrops and the river's pools, cascades and clear water. From the river, there are distant views of forested peaks and ridges, while the foreground and middleground views are of forested slopes, interesting rock outcrops and highly diverse riparian vegetation. The user's focus is usually on the river; its fast-moving water through rapids and still water pools in between.

The river's gradient is steep; elevations range from approximately 6160 feet at the origin of the mainstem to 3010 feet at the confluence with the Salmon River. This elevational range contributes to considerable vegetative diversity. Lower elevations support ponderosa pine and Douglas fir transitioning to Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine and subalpine fir at higher elevations. Particularly at upper elevations, forest stands are mature and overmature with numerous snags and down wood in the foreground. The riparian zone is 80-100 percent occupied by shrub vegetation.

The river's gradient also contributes to diversity of interaction of water and watercourse. Many portions of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River flows through pools and cascade/riffle complexes that draw the observer's focus to the river. Veil Falls and Waterfall Creek provide outstanding visual features in the lower canyon.

Finding

The change in elevation and topography over this river system results in highly diverse scenery and visual attractions. The steep gradient and narrow canyon focus the viewer's perspective on the water's interaction with its watercourse and riparian vegetation, with past human activities noticed only occasionally, if at all. The scenery of the Middle Fork River is found to be outstandingly remarkable.

RECREATION

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison, or are rare, unusual, or unique to the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating/rafting.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork River is a part of the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness. The wild river corridor offers a variety of land-based dispersed-nonmotorized activities including premier whitewater rafting, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and horseback riding. The major trail access into the river corridor is provided by the Middle Fork trail, beginning at the Boundary Creek launch site. This trail follows the mainstem to Impassible Canyon, where trail access ends. There are a number of trails that extend from the uplands into the river corridor. Trail use is by foot and horse. Whitewater boating is by far the predominant use from April through September, with six-day trips the norm. The Middle Fork is world renowned in the boating community and origin of visitors reflects an international flavor. Fishing and hunting are the predominant uses in October and November.

The substantial size of the Wilderness and the rugged terrain of the river corridor provide high-quality primitive and semi primitive recreation opportunities. Due to its remote location and ruggedness, overall recreation use other than floating is low. The river corridor offers the recreationists solitude, particularly outside the high-use summer float season. It also offers spring hiking and backpacking before the higher elevations open. This early-season use is increasing in popularity. Most of the non-floating users come from local communities (Salmon, Challis, Boise). The floating users come from all over the United States.

Finding

The Middle Fork River is recognized for providing recreation users the opportunity for solitude in a scenically diverse river setting. It first and foremost provides possibly the premier whitewater rafting experience in the United States. It further provides for early season hiking and backpacking, and fall hunting. Most of the floating use is from a Nation-wide audience. Recreation is an outstandingly remarkable value.

GEOLOGY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare, unusual, or unique to the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial or other geologic structures).

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork River is primarily a moderate gradient river with interspersed rapids. Rock exposures are extensive due to the generally arid climate.

The drainage lies within the eastern and northern portions of the Idaho Batholith Province of Central Idaho. The Idaho Batholith Province is comprised primarily of the Idaho batholith, which was intruded into what is now central Idaho approximately 80 to 100 million years ago. The province also includes much older rocks that were intruded by the batholith, younger intrusive rocks, and much more recent erosional deposits. The older rocks consist of quartzite's of the Yellowjacket Formation and their metamorphosed equivalents. These rocks are approximately 1.5 million years old. The younger intrusive rocks consist primarily of the Casto pluton granite and associated dikes and surface volcanic flows. These rocks are approximately 50 million years old. Recent geologic features include stream terraces and rock falls from various time periods. As can be imagined from the foregoing, a trip through this canyon is truly a rare "trip through time"—1.5 million years ago to the present. In addition, due to the excellent rock exposures in the arid canyon, many geologic features and processes are exposed throughout the system. Examples include joint formation, downcutting, terrace formation, and the geologic nature of the canyon's famous rapids.

Finding

Due to the extensive rock exposures, the geologic time span represented, and the geologic features and processes exposed and preserved, geology is an outstandingly remarkable value. This has been well documented in a 32-page waterproof brochure entitled "*GEOLOGY of the MIDDLE FORK of the SALMON—a wild and scenic river*".

FISH

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations or habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

Populations

The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or species under the state of Idaho's Administrative Code 13.01.06 -Classification and Protection of Wildlife. Diversity of species is also an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or species under the state of Idaho's Administrative Code 13.01.06 -Classification and Protection of Wildlife. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork River contains three federally listed ESA fish species: "threatened" spring/summer chinook salmon, "threatened" steelhead, and "threatened" bull trout.

Chinook Salmon: Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon are listed as "threatened" under the ESA. Chinook stocks within the Snake River system are at all time low numbers although little quantifiable population data on the condition or trend of these natural stocks is available. These species occupy the mainstem Middle Fork River and its tributaries. Spawning and rearing chinook salmon have been observed throughout the watershed and into the headwater tributaries like Marsh Creek. All perennial streams in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River watershed are designated as "Critical Habitat" under the ESA.

Steelhead: Snake River basin summer steelhead (anadromous forms) is listed as "threatened" under the ESA. Spawning and rearing steelhead have been documented throughout the Middle Fork of the Salmon River watershed.

Bull Trout: Columbia River bull trout is listed as "threatened" under the ESA. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River supports two stocks of bull trout: fluvial and resident populations. The life cycle of the fluvial population requires portions of tributaries within the Middle Fork River and migration into the Middle Fork River and mainstem Salmon Rivers. The life cycle of the resident population takes place entirely within the Middle Fork River or tributaries. While critical habitat has not yet been officially determined for bull trout, the eventual critical habitat may include four life cycle components: spawning areas, overwintering habitat, connectivity (migratory corridors), and summer rearing habitat.

Other Fish Species: Other documented fish found in the Middle Fork River include native redband rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, mountain whitefish, northern squawfish, sculpin, redband shiner, sucker and dace.

Habitat: The Middle Fork River provides exceptionally high quality habitat for coldwater salmonid fish species indigenous to the region. Lack of major land-disturbing activities in the Middle Fork River contributes to near-natural habitat conditions for all aquatic species. Stream

temperature data has been collected annually throughout the summer period July-September from 1997 to 2000 at four locations in the Middle Fork River. The stream temperatures are collected using a continuous monitoring thermograph that takes an instantaneous reading every two hours. Measured stream temperatures meet Idaho State water quality standards for coldwater spawning salmonids (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare).

Finding

The Middle Fork River contains three federally listed ESA fish species and related designated critical habitat for Snake River spring/summer chinook. In terms of habitat, the Middle Fork River watershed is the largest and best remaining aquatic stronghold within the entire Salmon River watershed. It is a key area for the survival and recovery of federally listed "threatened" salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The populations of nationally significant fish species and the river's federally designated critical habitat and near-natural habitat combine to a finding that "fish" is an outstandingly remarkable value for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

WATER QUALITY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river has exceptionally pure, clear and/or clean water. The river is known for its water quality nationally or regionally. The river provides exceptionally high water quality for a variety of beneficial uses including but not limited to fish, wildlife, recreationists, and communities.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The majority of the Middle Fork River watershed is located within the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness area. Human caused water quality impacts are very minimal within the Middle Fork Watershed. The streamflow regime and water quality of the Middle Fork represent very pristine conditions with very little impacts from point or non-point pollution sources.

The streamflow regime and water quality of the Middle Fork represent a watershed that is directly tied to nature. Changes in streamflow are in direct response to precipitation and weather conditions. High flows occur in late May or June when the winter snowpack is melting. Low flows occur in late summer through early spring during periods of low rainfall or snow accumulation. Changes in water quality are linked to natural events such as fire and/or high intensity thunderstorms that can increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation.

The water clarity of the Middle Fork is renowned due to the low level of suspended sediment. Predominate geology of the Middle Fork is the Idaho Batholith and the soils are derived from granitic bedrock. These soils are very sandy and do not produce a high level of suspended sediments or water turbidity. Cold-water temperatures in the Middle Fork support a healthy population of many fish species, including endangered resident and anadromous fish. Recently the exceptional water quality of the Middle Fork River has been recognized by the State of Idaho when the state Environmental Quality Board voted to recommend the Middle Fork for additional protection under Idaho's water quality standards. The board recommended to the State legislature that the Middle Fork of the Salmon River be designated an Outstanding

Resource Water. To date only two streams have been recommended by the board to the legislature for designation. The classification as an Outstanding Resource Water would further protect the Middle Fork from water quality degradation. Activities that would degrade the water quality of the Middle Fork would be prohibited by State law if the legislature follows the recommendation of the Environmental Quality Board.

Finding

In comparison to other rivers in the region, the water quality of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is exceptional. The river provides exceptionally high water quality for a variety of beneficial uses including resident and anadromous fish habitat and exceptional recreation opportunities for thousands of people who come to float the Middle Fork every year to enjoy its pure, clean water. Water quality is an outstandingly remarkable value.

WILDLIFE

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions.

Populations

The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could in itself lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river or area within the river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

Many species of wildlife, including bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, mule deer, wolverine, pine marten, cougar, black bear, bobcat, river otter, coyote, red fox, porcupine, badger, beaver, mink, muskrat, skunk and rattlesnake inhabit the river corridor. Over 75 species of birds, including golden eagle, Chukar partridge, Franklin's, blue and ruffed grouse, Harlequin ducks and other waterfowl, and a variety of neotropical migratory songbirds, also can be observed in the corridor, at least seasonally.

The Middle Fork corridor also supplies important habitat for several Federally listed threatened and endangered species including gray wolf, bald eagle and Canada lynx. In addition, the river corridor contains potential habitat for grizzly bears, should they be reintroduced in Idaho.

Wildlife habitat within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River corridor is extremely varied due to the extremes in topography and elevation. Vegetative associations range from high elevation subalpine fir and Douglas-fir communities to ponderosa pine communities at the lower elevations. Within all associations, and especially within the ponderosa pine type, rock outcrops, open meadows and south slopes occupied by bunchgrasses and shrubs such as mountain mahogany and sagebrush provide important habitat diversity. The river corridor is located within the heart of the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness and thus is both large enough and remote enough to provide key big game winter range, summer range, migration routes, security areas and birthing/rearing areas for all native ungulates. This area is home to one of the largest herds of bighorn sheep in the contiguous United States and was one of the few areas that were not severely impacted by over exploitation (i.e. market hunting) during the 1800's. The low level of human presence and the abundant wintering herds of three species of native ungulates now provide the key to recovery of gray wolves in central Idaho.

Finding

Wildlife populations are diverse and abundant within the river corridor. The species mix and population numbers are nationally significant, and includes listed threatened and endangered species. The diversity of habitat and quality of habitat is of national significance. Wildlife is an outstandingly remarkable value in the river corridor based on both populations and habitat.

VEGETATION/BOTANY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous plant species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or populations of federally listed or candidate threatened or endangered species. When analyzing vegetation, additional factors such as diversity of species, numbers of plant communities, and cultural importance of plants may be considered.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork of the Salmon originates at an elevation of approximately 6160 feet, dropping to 3010 feet at its confluence with the Salmon River. The area has strongly contrasting vegetation types, primarily keyed to aspect and elevation. The lower elevations support mixed conifer species, including ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Seral stands of large, mature ponderosa pine occupy the timbered slopes within the river corridor. The forested ecosystems within the corridor at the lower elevations are characteristically dominated by an overstory of large diameter old Ponderosa pine and/or Douglas fir trees. In many areas along the corridor, management activities (including fire exclusion) have allowed for many smaller trees to grow in under the older and larger Ponderosa pine or Douglas fir. This is converting these ecosystems from a natural open old forest to a densely stocked multi-layered forest.

Englemann spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir, interspersed with small forb and grass meadows, are found at higher elevations. Southern aspects that lack forested stands are principally native bunch grass types within the river corridor.

Several low brush and grass species such as pinegrass, wheatgrass, fescue, ceanothus, snowberry, ninebark, serviceberry, and willow grow on the steep, dry, western and southern exposures. Elk sedge, huckleberry, meadow rue, mountain maple, pinegrass, violet, alder, and beargrass occur in the more cool and moist areas. Noxious weeds are also found scattered in the corridor area.

A sensitive plant, Puzzling Halimolobos, occurs within the Wilderness and river corridor. It is typically found within the ponderosa-pine type and is, therefore, likely to occur at lower elevations of the river corridor.

Finding

While the vegetation, including individual species and plant associations, is diverse but not unique or rare within the region of comparison, the lower elevation old open forest ecosystems are regionally important. These old open forests of Ponderosa pine and/or Douglas fir are rapidly disappearing in the Western United States. Within this corridor, the ingrowth of smaller trees has predisposed these older larger diameter trees to lethal fire and attack from insects. Vegetation/botany (lower elevation older open forests) are an outstandingly remarkable value.

PRE-HISTORY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor must contain one or more sites where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have rare or unusual characteristics or exceptional human interest value. To meet this criteria sites have one or more of the following characteristics: Be of National or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

According to the *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Middle Fork Salmon River Basin, 1978* 60 Native American sites were identified within the river corridor. Additional work by others has since increased this number significantly. Archaeological site types identified within the river corridor include pictographs, pithouse villages, lithic scatters, human burials, sacred sites, ponderosa pine peeled trees, talus pits, and rockshelters. Archaeological excavation at Dagger Falls, Waterfall Village, and several other sites within the river corridor documents an opportunity to understand regional patterns of chronology, settlement, subsistence, and technology in a mountain setting of both Utaztecan speaking Shoshonian and Sahaptan speaking Nez Perce cultures.

Finding

Pre-history is an outstandingly remarkable value in the Salmon River corridor.

HISTORY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains one or more sites associated with a significant event, an important person, a cultural activity of the past that was rare in the region, or that significantly illustrates the patterns of history described in the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan. Many such sites are listed on the National Register for Historic Places, which is administered by the National Park Service. A historic site and/or feature in most cases is 50 years old or older.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

According to the *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Middle Fork Salmon River Basin, 1978* 40 historic sites were identified within the river corridor. Additional work by others has since increased this number significantly, many of which are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. During the Sheepeater War of 1879, Captain Bernard and his troop pursued the Sheepeater Indians of Central Idaho through the Middle Fork country, camping along its banks. Mining and homesteading began in the area in 1885 and the traces of these long abandoned mines and cabins can still be seen. Outstanding examples include the Joe Bump, Parrott cabin, Sader cabin, and Power House sites. In the 1930s, The Civilian Conservation Corps established camps in the Middle Fork and reconstructed or constructed many of the trails in the area, including outstanding examples of long sections of dry laid stone walls along many of the trails.

Finding

Historic sites within the river corridor are associated with at least one significant event and person of regional importance and significantly illustrate patterns of history described in the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan. History is an outstandingly remarkable value in the Salmon River corridor.

TRADITIONAL USE, CULTURAL

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains one or more regionally unique locations of importance to Indian tribes (religious activities, fishing, hunting, and gathering). Locations may have unusual characteristics or exceptional cultural value being integral to continued pursuit of such activities. Locations may have been associated with treaty rights on ceded lands or activities unprotected by treaty or ceded lands or in traditional territories outside ceded lands.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Middle Fork River corridor is within ceded lands for the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Idaho. The river has important cultural, traditional and sacred meaning to both Tribes, manifested in salmon fishing, bighorn sheep hunting, traditional plant gathering, pictographs visitation, honoring burial sites, visiting traditional camps, and other honoring other sacred sites. There continues today an especially strong connection with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes resulting in yearly visits by Tribal Business Council members to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River to fish and visit sacred and traditional sites. Unfortunately, the remoteness and high cost to visit the river corridor limits present day visitation and Traditional Cultural practices for most members of both Tribes.

Finding

The river corridor has many regionally unique locations of importance to the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce Tribes making it an outstandingly remarkable value for traditional use.

LITERATURE REVIEWED

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- Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, October 1987.
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CONSULTANTS

Salmon-Challis NF

Dan Garcia, Fisheries Biologist

Dick Wenger, Wildlife Biologist

Norm Ando, River Manager

Pete Peters, Geologist

Ken Wotring, Wilderness Coordinator

Lynn Bennett, Fire Ecologist

Steve Matz, Archeologist

Betsy Rieffenberger, Hydrologist

Ken Stauffer, Landscape Architect

Region 4

Randy Welsh, Wilderness and W&S Rivers Staff

Salmon River Resource Assessment

December 15, 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Salmon River was added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (W&SR) System through the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA) of 1980. Approximately 125 miles of the Salmon River were designated as a wild and scenic river: the 46-mile stretch from North Fork to Corn Creek is classified as Recreation (readily accessible by road and may have some development along their shorelines), and the 79-mile stretch from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar is classified as Wild, (free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted).

The Salmon River flows through the Sawtooth, Salmon-Challis, Payette, and Nez Perce National Forests, as well as public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and private lands. The portion of the river that is designated flows through the Salmon Challis, Payette and Nez Perce National Forests. The Wild stretch of the river flows through the Frank Church–River of No Return wilderness. Salmon and Riggins, Idaho are the closest towns. The mainstem is a sixth-order tributary to the Snake River entering the Snake approximately 30 miles south of Lewiston, Idaho.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

In 1968, Congress established the National Wild & Scenic Rivers system, with eight initial components. It also named additional rivers to be studied with their potential for designation to be reported to Congress for their action. The 237-mile stretch of the Salmon River downstream from North Fork was one of these study rivers. The study was accomplished in conjunction with the Wilderness potential studies of the adjacent Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas. These studies were completed in 1976, with the recommendation that the Salmon River be included in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. The study documents contain definitive statements of the values intended to be protected by designating the Salmon River as a wild and scenic river.

The CIWA of 1980, in addition to establishing the River of No Return Wilderness, amended the W&SR Act to add the part of the Salmon River between North Fork and Long Tom Bar to the System, as recommended. Congress deferred action regarding the remaining segments.

This assessment is an update to incorporate new resource information (such as recently listed T&E species) in regards to the previously identified outstandingly remarkable values of the Salmon River.

The resource assessment for the Salmon River is based on available literature (refer to "Literature Reviewed" section) and consultation with subject matter experts on the Salmon Challis National Forest (refer to "Consultants" section). The following text describes the criteria

against which the present situation was evaluated, an evaluation of the present situation, and concludes with a finding.

SCENERY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Salmon River corridor is classified as variety class A indicating it contains distinctive visual features. The riverine setting is generally natural in appearance with human activity, i.e., private land development, historic mining and recreation use, having relatively little impact to scenic character. From the braided channel and island complex at Deadwater to the vertical granite cliffs at Pine Creek and Black canyon to the mature ponderosa pine stands to the cascades at Salmon Falls to the cliffs and slackwater at Mackay Bar, the Salmon River canyon displays an outstanding diversity of visual elements. From the river, there are distant views of forested peaks and ridges, while the foreground and middleground views are of forested slopes, interesting rock outcrops, high gradient rushing streams from side drainages and highly diverse riparian vegetation. Similar views are afforded from river side trails where they exist. The user's focus is usually on the river; its fast-moving water through rapids and still water pools in between.

The Salmon River flows through a vast wilderness in the second deepest gorge on the continent. Only the Snake River canyon is deeper. The Salmon's granite-walled canyon is one-fifth of a mile deeper than Grand Canyon. For approximately 180 miles, the Salmon River canyon is more than one mile deep. In the 151 miles from North Fork to Riggins, the Salmon drops a total of 1,910 feet, over 12 feet per mile. Elevations range from approximately 3600 at North Fork to approximately 1690 at Riggins. This elevational range contributes to considerable vegetative diversity. Lower elevations support ponderosa pine and Douglas fir transitioning to Engelman spruce, lodgepole pine and subalpine fir at higher elevations. Mountain mahogany is an important component on south-facing slopes. Particularly at upper elevations, forest stands are mature and overmature with numerous snags and down wood in the foreground. The riparian zone is 80-100 percent occupied by shrub vegetation.

The river's gradient also contributes to diversity of interaction of water and watercourse. Many portions of the Salmon River flow through pools and cascade/riffle complexes that draw the observer's focus to the river. Black Canyon provides outstanding visual features in the middle canyon with smooth granite outcrops and huge boulders shaped by the water.

Finding

The change in elevation and topography over this river system results in highly diverse scenery and visual attractions. The steep gradient and narrow canyon focus the viewer's perspective on the water's interaction with its watercourse and riparian vegetation, with past human activities noticed only in the middle section. The scenery of the Salmon River is found to be outstandingly remarkable.

RECREATION

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison, or are rare, unusual, or unique to the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing, hunting and boating/rafting.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract or have the potential to attract visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide or have the potential to provide settings for national or regional usage.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Salmon River flows through the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness. The river corridor offers a variety of land-based dispersed activities including premier whitewater rafting, hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, jetboating and camping. Short sections of trail provide access into the river corridor in numerous locations throughout its length. Trail use is by foot and horse. Whitewater boating is by far the predominant use from April through September. The Wild section offers multi-day trips while the Recreation section offers primarily day use trips. The Salmon River is world renowned in the boating community and origin of visitors reflects an international flavor. Fishing and hunting are the predominant uses in October, November, February and March.

The substantial size of the Wilderness and the rugged terrain of the river corridor provide high-quality primitive and semi primitive recreation opportunities. Due to its remote location and ruggedness, overall recreation use other than floating, jetboating and fishing is low. The river corridor offers the recreationists solitude, particularly outside the high-use summer float season. It also offers spring hiking and backpacking before the higher elevations open. This early-season use is increasing in popularity. Most of the non-floating users come from local communities (Salmon, Challis, Boise). The floating users come from all over the United States.

Finding

The Salmon River is recognized for providing recreation users the opportunity for solitude in a scenically diverse river setting. It first and foremost provides one of the premier whitewater rafting experiences in the United States. It further provides for early season hiking and backpacking, and fall hunting. Most of the floating use is from a Nation-wide audience. Most of the jetboating use is from a regional audience. Recreation is an outstandingly remarkable value.

GEOLOGY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon that is rare, unusual, or unique to the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial or other geologic structures).

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Salmon River is primarily a moderate gradient river with interspersed rapids. Rock exposures are extensive due to the generally arid climate.

The drainage lies within the eastern and northern portions of the Idaho Batholith Province of Central Idaho. The Idaho Batholith Province is comprised primarily of the Idaho batholith, which was intruded into what is now central Idaho approximately 80 to 100 million years ago. The province also includes much older rocks that were intruded by the batholith, younger intrusive rocks, and much more recent erosional deposits. The older rocks consist of quartzite's of the Yellowjacket Formation and their metamorphosed equivalents. These rocks are approximately 1.5 million years old. The younger intrusive rocks consist primarily of the Casto pluton granite and associated dikes and surface volcanic flows. These rocks are approximately 50 million years old. Recent geologic features include stream terraces and rock falls from various time periods. As can be imagined from the foregoing, a trip through this canyon is truly a rare "trip through time"—1.5 million years ago to the present. In addition, due to the excellent rock exposures in the arid canyon, many geologic features and processes are exposed throughout the system. Examples include joint formation, downcutting, terrace formation, and the geologic nature of each of the canyons' famous rapids.

The Salmon River flows through a vast wilderness in the second deepest gorge on the continent. Only the Snake River canyon is deeper. The Salmon's granite-walled canyon is one-fifth of a mile deeper than Grand Canyon. For approximately 180 miles, the Salmon River canyon is more than one mile deep.

Finding

Although not explicitly stated in the original Study Report as an outstanding value, due to the extensive rock exposures, the geologic time span represented, and the geologic features and processes exposed and preserved, we believe geology should be added as an outstandingly remarkable value.

FISH

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations or habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

Populations

The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar contains four federally listed ESA fish species: “endangered” Snake River sockeye, “threatened” Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon, “threatened” steelhead, and “threatened” bull trout.

Sockeye Salmon: Snake River sockeye salmon are listed as “endangered” under the ESA. Sockeye stocks within the Snake River system are at all time low numbers and near extinction. The sockeye salmon use the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar as a migratory corridor for returning spawning adults to the upper Stanley Basin Lakes, in the headwaters of the Salmon River, and out migrating smolts down river to the ocean. All perennial streams within the mainstem Salmon River watershed are designated as “Critical Habitat” for sockeye and chinook salmon under the ESA.

Chinook Salmon: Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon are listed as “threatened” under the ESA. Chinook stocks within the Snake River system are at all time low numbers and their status in the Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar, within the Inland West Watershed Reconnaissance, is considered imperiled, with its spawning and rearing conditions considered depressed. These species occupy the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar and its tributaries. Spawning and rearing chinook salmon have been observed throughout the

watershed and its tributaries. All perennial streams within the mainstem Salmon River watershed are designated as “Critical Habitat” for sockeye and chinook salmon under the ESA.

Steelhead: Snake River basin summer steelhead (anadromous forms) is listed as “threatened” under the ESA. Spawning and rearing steelhead have been documented throughout the mainstem Salmon River and its tributaries from North Fork to Long Tom Bar.

Bull Trout: Columbia River bull trout is listed as “threatened” under the ESA. The mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar supports two stocks of bull trout: fluvial and resident populations. The life cycle of the fluvial population requires portions of tributaries to the mainstem Salmon River and migration into the mainstem Salmon River. The life cycle of the resident population takes place entirely within the mainstem Salmon River or tributaries. While critical habitat has not yet been officially determined for bull trout, the eventual critical habitat may include four life cycle components: spawning areas, overwintering habitat, connectivity (migratory corridors), and summer rearing habitat.

Other Fish Species: Other documented fish found in the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar include native redband rainbow trout, westslope cutthroat trout, sturgeon, mountain whitefish, northern squawfish, sculpin, redshiners, suckers and dace.

Habitat: There are a significant amount of land-disturbing activities adjacent to the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Corn Creek. The two large contributing factors that prohibit this stretch of the mainstem Salmon River from acting under near-natural habitat conditions for all aquatic species are the 47.4 miles of the Salmon River Road (FS Road # 030) that closely parallels the river and the private land activities occurring along the riverbanks. Stream temperature data has been collected annually throughout the summer period of July-September from 1993-2000 at three locations in mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Corn Creek. The stream temperatures are collected using a continuous monitoring thermograph that takes an instantaneous reading every two hours. Measured stream temperatures in the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Corn Creek are not meeting Idaho State water quality standards for coldwater biota (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare). Lack of major land-disturbing activities in the mainstem Salmon River from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar contributes to near-natural habitat conditions for all aquatic species. Stream temperature data has been collected annually throughout the summer period of July-September between 1994-1999 at three locations in the mainstem Salmon River below Corn Creek. The stream temperatures were collected using a continuous monitoring thermograph that takes an instantaneous reading every hour. Measured stream temperatures in the mainstem Salmon River below Corn Creek are not meeting Idaho State water quality standards for coldwater biota (Idaho Department of Health and Welfare).

Finding

The mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar contains four federally listed ESA fish species and related designated critical habitat for Snake River Sockeye and Snake River spring/summer chinook. In terms of habitat, the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar is an important migratory route for anadromous salmonids as well important rearing habitat for all the observed aquatic species. The mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar is a key area for the survival and recovery of federally listed “threatened” salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. The populations of nationally significant fish species and the

river's federally designated critical habitat and near-natural habitat combine to a finding that "fish" is an outstandingly remarkable value for the mainstem Salmon River from North Fork to Long Tom Bar.

WATER QUALITY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river has exceptionally pure, clear and/or clean water. The river is known for its water quality nationally or regionally. The river provides exceptionally high water quality for a variety of beneficial uses including but not limited to fish, wildlife, recreationists and communities.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

A large portion of the Salmon River watershed is located in the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness. Significant tributaries of the Salmon River, such as the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, are located almost entirely in wilderness areas. Human caused water quality impacts in the Salmon River watershed are mostly non-point sources, such as agriculture and forest practices.

The streamflow regime of the Salmon River is very natural with streamflow fluctuations in response to precipitation and weather events. There are no dams that effect the natural streamflow regime on the Salmon River. High flows occur in late May or June when the winter snowpack is melting. Low flows occur in late summer through early spring during periods of low rainfall or snow accumulation. Water diversions on the Salmon River above the Wild and Scenic River segments are primarily for irrigation. Only approximately 3 percent of the watershed above these river segments is irrigated.

Changes in water quality on the Salmon River are usually linked to natural events such as high intensity thunderstorms that can increase soil erosion and stream sedimentation. The water clarity of the Salmon River is very good, except following events such as high intensity thunderstorms or snowmelt runoff that increase water turbidity. The Salmon River supports a variety of beneficial water uses including, fish habitat and recreation opportunities, such as fishing and white water rafting.

Finding

In comparison to other rivers in the region, the water quality of the Salmon River is exceptional. The river provides exceptionally high water quality for a variety of beneficial uses including resident and anadromous fish habitat and exceptional recreation opportunities for thousands of people who come to float the Salmon River every year to enjoy its' clean, clear water. Water quality is an outstandingly remarkable value.

WILDLIFE

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat, or a combination of these conditions.

Populations

The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could in itself lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Habitat

The river or area within the river corridor provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for Federal or State listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of outstandingly remarkable.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

Many species of wildlife, including bighorn sheep, mountain goat, elk, mule deer, moose, wolverine, pine marten, cougar, black bear, bobcat, river otter, coyote, red fox, porcupine, badger, beaver, mink, bats, muskrat, skunk and rattlesnake inhabit the river corridor. Over 75 species of birds, including golden eagle, Chukar partridge, Franklin's, blue and ruffed grouse, Harlequin ducks and other waterfowl, and a variety of neotropical migratory songbirds, also can be observed in the corridor, at least seasonally.

The Salmon River corridor also supplies important habitat for several Federally listed threatened and endangered species including gray wolf, bald eagle and Canada lynx. In addition, the river corridor contains potential habitat for grizzly bears, should they be reintroduced in Idaho.

Wildlife habitat within the Salmon River corridor is highly varied due to the extremes in topography and elevation. Vegetative associations range from high elevation subalpine fir and Douglas-fir communities to ponderosa pine communities at the lower elevations. Within all associations, and especially within the low elevation ponderosa pine type, rock outcrops, open meadows and south slopes occupied by bunchgrasses and shrubs such as mountain mahogany and sagebrush provide important habitat diversity. The river corridor is located within the heart of the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and thus is both large enough and remote enough to provide key big game winter range, summer range, seasonal transition ranges, migration routes, security areas and birthing/rearing areas for all native ungulates. This area is home to one of the largest herds of bighorn sheep in the contiguous United States and was one of the few areas that were not severely impacted by over exploitation (i.e. market hunting) during the 1800's. The low level of human presence and the abundant wintering herds of three species

of native ungulates now provide the key to recovery of gray wolves in central Idaho. The abundance and diversity of wildlife along the river corridor is an important attraction for the thousands of whitewater enthusiasts that float the river each year.

Finding

Wildlife populations are diverse and abundant within the river corridor. The species mix and population numbers are nationally significant, and includes listed threatened, endangered and sensitive species.

The diversity of habitat and quality of habitat is of national significance and the area surrounding and including the river corridor is large enough to sustain fully functional ecosystems. Wildlife is an outstandingly remarkable value in the river corridor based on both populations and habitat.

VEGETATION/BOTANY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous plant species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique or populations of federally listed or candidate threatened or endangered species. When analyzing vegetation, additional factors such as diversity of species, numbers of plant communities, and cultural importance of plants may be considered.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Salmon River at North Fork is at an elevation of 3600 and drops to an elevation of 1690 at Riggins. The corridor has strongly contrasting vegetation types, primarily keyed to aspect and elevation. The lower elevations support mixed conifer species, including ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Seral stands of large, mature ponderosa pine occupy the timbered slopes within the river corridor. The forested ecosystems within the corridor at the lower elevations are characteristically dominated by an overstory of large diameter old Ponderosa pine and/or Douglas-fir trees. In many areas along the corridor, management activities (including fire exclusion) have allowed for many smaller trees to grow in under the older and larger Ponderosa pine or Douglas fir. This is converting these ecosystems from a natural open old forest to a densely stocked multi-layered forest.

Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir, interspersed with small forb and grass meadows, are found at higher elevations. Southern aspects that lack forested stands are principally native bunch grass types within the river corridor.

Several low brush and grass species such as pinegrass, wheatgrass, fescue, ceanothus, snowberry, ninebark, serviceberry, and willow grow on the steep, dry, western and southern exposures. Elk sedge, huckleberry, meadow rue, mountain maple, pinegrass, violet, alder, and beargrass occur in the more cool and moist areas. Noxious weeds are also found scattered in the corridor area.

A sensitive plant, Puzzling Halimolobos, occurs within the Wilderness and river corridor. It is typically found within the ponderosa-pine type and is, therefore, likely to occur at lower elevations of the river corridor.

Finding

While the vegetation, including individual species and plant associations, is diverse but not unique or rare within the region of comparison, the lower elevation old open forest ecosystems are regionally important. These old open forests of Ponderosa pine and/or Douglas fir are rapidly disappearing in the Western United States. Within this corridor, the ingrowth of smaller trees has predisposed these older larger diameter trees to lethal fire and attack from insects. Although not explicitly stated in the original Study Report as an outstanding value, we believe vegetation/botany (especially lower elevation older open forests) should be added as an outstandingly remarkable value.

PRE-HISTORY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor must contain one or more sites where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have rare or unusual characteristics or exceptional human interest value. To meet this criteria sites have one or more of the following characteristics: Be of National or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; or have been used by cultural groups for rare or sacred purposes.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

According to the *Final Report of the 1971 Salmon River Archaeological Survey* 299 Native American sites were identified within the river corridor. Additional work by others has since increased this number significantly. Archaeological site types identified within the river corridor include pictographs, pithouse villages, lithic scatters, human burials, sacred sites, ponderosa pine peeled trees, talus pits, and rockshelters. Scientific excavations at Shoup Rockshelters, Corn Creek, Smith Gulch, Owl Creek, Cove Creek and other locations suggest the river corridor presents an opportunity to understand regional patterns of chronology, settlement, subsistence, and technology in a mountain setting of both Utaztecan speaking Shoshonian and Sahaptan speaking Nez Perce cultures. Archaeological excavations at the Shoup Rockshelters were among the earliest in Idaho, being completed in 1966, and helped define the earliest and rarest cultural components for the Salmon River Mountains, dating to 8000 years ago.

Finding

Pre-history is an outstandingly remarkable value in the Salmon River corridor.

HISTORY

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains one or more sites associated with a significant event, an important person, a cultural activity of the past that was rare in the region, or that significantly illustrates the patterns of history described in the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan. Many such sites are listed on the National Register for Historic Places, which is administered by the National Park Service. A historic site and/or feature in most cases is 50 years old or older.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

According to the *Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory Along the Salmon River Road, Lemhi County, Idaho* 38 historic sites were identified within the upper river corridor between North Fork and Corn Creek alone, 16 of which are eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. There has been no systematic inventory of the entire Salmon River corridor for historic sites, however, unpublished monitoring and inventory work by the Salmon-Challis National Forest suggests large numbers of significant historical sites exist all along the river. Mining and homesteading began in the area in the 1880s and the traces of these long abandoned mines and cabins can still be seen. Outstanding examples include the Blackie Foster cabin, Jim Moore Ranch, Polly Beamis cabin, Shoup townsite, Gold Hill Mine, Clipper Bullion Mine, and other sites. The Forest Service started administering the river corridor around the turn of the 20th Century and sites, such as the 1909 Indianola Ranger Station and Long Tom Picnic Area, are outstanding examples of early Forest Service architecture and administration. In the 1930s, The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established camps along the Salmon River, like Ebenezer Bar CCC Camp, and reconstructed or constructed many of the roads and Forest Service administration and recreation sites in the area, including Indianola and Long Tom Picnic Area. Additionally, they opened up the upper portion and lower portion of the river corridor by constructing the Salmon River Road through extremely difficult terrain and conditions.

Finding

Historic sites within the river corridor are associated with numerous significant events and people of regional importance and significantly illustrate patterns of history described in the Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP). History is an outstandingly remarkable value in the Salmon River corridor.

TRADITIONAL USE, CULTURAL

Criteria for Outstandingly Remarkable Value

The river or area within the river corridor contains one or more regionally unique locations of importance to Indian tribes (religious activities, fishing, hunting, and gathering). Locations may have unusual characteristics or exceptional cultural value being integral to continued pursuit of such activities. Locations may have been associated with treaty rights on ceded lands or activities unprotected by treaty or ceded lands or in traditional territories outside ceded lands.

Evaluation of the Present Situation

The Salmon River corridor is within ceded lands for the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Idaho. The river has important cultural, traditional and sacred meaning to both Tribes, manifested in salmon fishing, bighorn sheep hunting, traditional plant gathering, visiting pictographs, honoring burial sites, visiting traditional camps, and honoring other sacred sites. There continues today an especially strong connection with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes resulting in yearly visits by Tribal members to hunt bighorn sheep, fish and visit sacred and traditional sites. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, in cooperation with the Forest Service, annually visit the river for several days of river rafting and camping to teach Shoshone-Bannock kids about their heritage. The Nez Perce Tribe maintains contact with sacred sites within the corridor and members hunt, fish and gather plants along its shores. Unfortunately, the remoteness and high cost to visit the river corridor limits present day visitation and Traditional Cultural practices for most members of both Tribes in the nonroaded portion of the river corridor.

Finding

The river corridor has many regionally unique locations of importance to the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce Tribes making it an outstandingly remarkable value for traditional use.

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CONSULTANTS**Salmon-Challis NF**

Dan Garcia, Fisheries Biologist

Dick Wenger, Wildlife Biologist

Norm Ando, River Manager

Pete Peters, Geologist

Ken Wotring, Wildmess Coordinator

Lynn Bennett, Fire Ecologist

Steve Matz, Archeologist

Betsy Rieffenberger, Hydrologist

Ken Stauffer, Landscape Architect

Region 4

Randy Welsh, Wilderness and W&S Rivers Staff

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APPENDIX G

FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS REMEDIAL PLAN

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILDERNESS WATCH, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v,

F. DALE ROBERTSON, Chief of
the United States Forest Service, et al.,
Defendants,

ORDER

The Court hereby adopts, as the order of the Court, defendants' remedial plan approved by order filed September 10, 1993, as follows:

FOREST SERVICE REMEDIAL PLAN
FRANK CHURCH--RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

The objective of this remedial plan is to ensure that outfitter and guide operations within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness are in compliance with applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act and implementing Forest Service regulations.

I. Definitions

1. Assigned site: A site that is designated and authorized for occupancy and use by a holder who is providing a recreation service to the public, during the authorized period of occupancy. Holders are assessed a fee for use of assigned sites. Generally, the boundary of an assigned site will be described as the immediate area surrounding authorized temporary structures and installations.

2. Permit: A revocable and noncompensable authorization which, when signed by the authorized officer and holder, allows specified occupancy and use of wilderness land and contains the terms and conditions of such occupancy and use, including an approved operating plan for the period of the permit and an annually approved itinerary.

3. Holder: Any applicant who has received a special use authorization to conduct outfitting and guiding.

4. Wilderness: The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, as designated by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

5. Special Use Authorization: A permit that grants privileges of occupancy and use of wilderness land, subject to specified terms and conditions.

6. Cache: Storage of non-native materials and stock feed in wilderness outside the permitted period of occupancy at a site.

7. Non-native materials: All metal, plastic, rubber, cement, processed or dimensional lumber, or other manufactured materials.

8. Permanent structures and installations: Any standing structure or installation, including tent frames, tent platforms, toilet structures, tent floors or base logs, hitch racks, meat poles, piped water collection and delivery systems, springboxes, permanent signs, buildings of any kind, storage structures, standing corrals or furniture, whether they are constructed of native or non-native materials, if not removed or dismantled when not in use during periods of authorized occupancy.

9. Permanent piped water collection system: Any spring box or other conveyance or collection device designed or intended to collect water from any natural spring to an assigned site for purposes of human use or stock watering if that system or device is not removed when the assigned site is not in use.

10. Permanent piped water delivery system: Any pipe or ditch or other conveyance or distribution system designed or intended to transport water from any natural spring to an assigned site for purposes of human use or stock watering if that system or device is not removed when the assigned site is not in use.

11. Priority use: A Forest Service commitment to the holder of a permit for outfitting and guiding for a specific duration. The amount of use is based on the holder's past use and performance, and on forest land and resource plan allocations.

12. Revocation: Cessation of a special use authorization by action of the authorized officer prior to the end of the specified period of occupancy or use due to the holder's noncompliance with the terms of the authorization, or for reasons that are in the public interest. Revocations are appealable by the holder.

13. Suspension: Temporary revocation, in whole or in part, of occupancy or use privileges granted under a special use authorization.

II. Remedial Plan

14. Sites will be assigned and approved by the Forest Service Authorized Officer on an annual basis. Location and authorized season of occupancy will be based on proposed use, type of recreation experience being provided, resource considerations, and minimizing impacts with non-outfitted recreation users. Considerations in Attachment A of the Forest Service remedial plan will be used by the Forest Service Authorized Officer in determining site designation.

15. Assigned sites will be documented in the Annual Itinerary and Operating Plan which will be included as an exhibit to and made part of the Outfitter and Guide Permit. The Annual Itinerary and Operating Plan will be revised and approved annually. The Operating Plan will include a map of specific assigned site locations and will document, as a minimum, perimeter

descriptions, authorized season of use, use of structures or installations where permissible under the terms of the Wilderness Act, and type of service being provided from the assigned site. Usually, the authorized season of use at assigned sites will not exceed 6 consecutive months and will be limited to the fall big game hunting season. In rare situations, a Forest Service authorized officer may approve exceptions based on type of recreation service being provided and resource considerations.

16. All assigned sites will be posted on site and at the wilderness trailheads during periods of authorized occupancy. Signing will identify outfitter name, assigned area description, and authorized season of occupancy and use. Signs will state that the site is assigned to an outfitter and guide who is providing a public service under special use permit, for which they pay a fee. In addition, signing will indicate that the Forest Service reserves the right to use and allow others to use any part of the permit area.

17. Authorized temporary structures and installations, use of assigned sites by the holder, and priority use permits will not be considered or promoted as equipment or assets that are available for sale during change of ownership of an outfitting and guiding business. The permit is not assignable and terminates upon change of ownership of the business. The decision whether to issue a new permit to a holder or successor in interest is at the absolute discretion of the Forest Service. The authorized officer may prescribe new terms, conditions, and stipulations when a new permit is issued. There is no guarantee of the use and occupancy of previously assigned sites. Upon abandonment, revocation, termination, or expiration of the special use authorization, the holder will be required to remove all structures and improvements and restore the site.

18. Based on holder past performance, a performance bond acceptable to the Forest Service may be required of the holder to ensure 1) removal of all unauthorized improvements or caches and 2) restoration and rehabilitation of assigned site(s) at the time the permit is terminated. Bond necessity will be determined by the Forest Service Authorized Officer and will be based on past performance concerns.

19. All caches will be removed from the Wilderness by December 31, 1993. All Operating Plans for the 1993 operating season will include a schedule for removal and restoration and rehabilitation plans.

20. Existing permanent standing corrals/hitch-racks, base logs, and permanent water collection and delivery systems, including spring boxes, that are not permissible under the Wilderness Act will be removed by December 31, 1993. Existing structures and installations will be evaluated by the Forest Service Authorized Officer to determine whether they are, "necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purposes of (the Wilderness Act)." The criteria disclosed in Attachments B through D will be used for the evaluation.

21. Results of the evaluation in Paragraph 20 will be submitted for review to the holder involved, the plaintiffs in this action, and the Regional Forester of the Intermountain Region prior to becoming final, and no later than July 15, 1993. The Regional Forester will make the final determination on those permanent structures and installations and permanent piped water

collection and delivery systems that are determined to be necessary, as that term is understood under the Wilderness Act.

22. Operating Plans will reflect final determinations on permanent structures and installations and permanent piped water collection and deliver systems and will identify schedules for removal, where appropriate. Removal schedules and a restoration and rehabilitation plan will be incorporated into Operating Plans by September 1, 1993.

23. Holders will not be authorized to occupy and use assigned sites in 1994 until Forest Service personnel have verified that actions identified in Paragraphs 19 and 22 have been accomplished. Forest Service compliance inspections will be completed no later than August 1 each year. Prior to conducting inspections, the plaintiffs in this action, the holder, and the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board will be notified of compliance inspection dates and invited to attend.

24. Failure of the holder to meet time frames identified in Paragraphs 19 and 22 is considered non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the Special Use Permit. Non-compliance is considered unacceptable performance by a holder and shall result in immediate suspension or revocation, as appropriate to the circumstances. Non-compliance may also result in loss of priority use assignment. The holder will be allowed an opportunity to correct the non-compliance within time frames determined by the Forest Service Authorized Officer. Failure to correct the non-compliance will result in immediate revocation. Upon revocation, the Forest Service will invoke the performance bond to remove remaining unauthorized items and to restore and rehabilitate the site, as necessary.

25. The Forest Service will amend the Bitterroot, Boise, Challis, Nez Perce, Payette, and Salmon National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans to conform with the terms and conditions of this Remedial Plan.

26. The Forest Service will submit a "Remedial Plan Accomplishment Report" to the Court and to the plaintiffs summarizing accomplishments under the terms and conditions of this Remedial Plan. A Status Report will be submitted by January 15, 1994, July 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995.

SO ORDERED.
15, March, 1994.

/s/ Thomas F. Hogan
United States District Judge

Attachment A
Campsite Assignment Considerations

Introduction: Proper selection of assigned campsites is critical to ensure the protection of the wilderness resource. Campsites should be assigned in locations where use of permanent structures and installations is minimized, to the extent possible. The following factors are to be considered by the Forest Service Authorizing Official when assigning and reviewing campsite locations.

Is use of the campsite appropriate to meet Wilderness Management Objectives/Purposes?

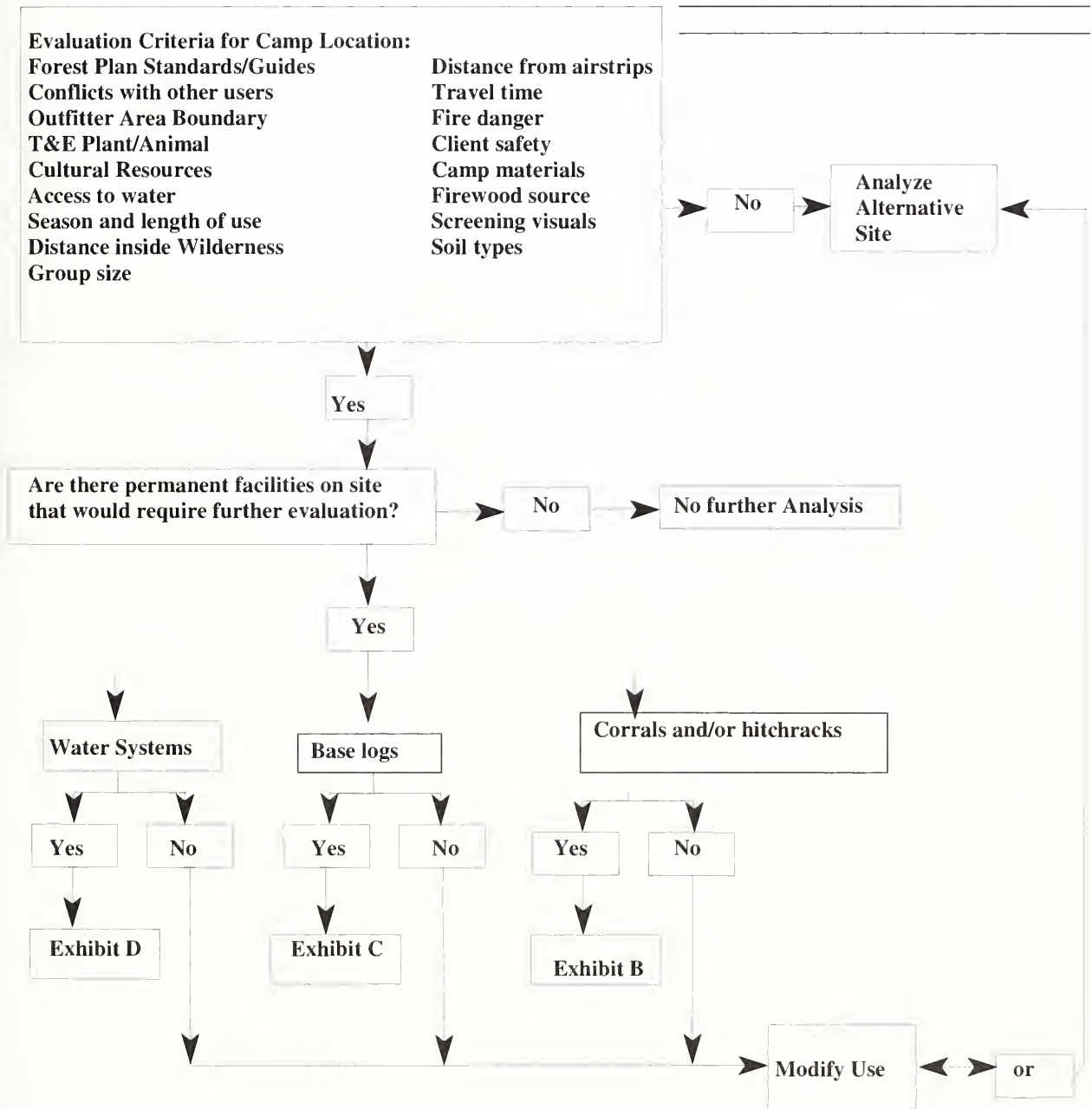


EXHIBIT B HITCHRACKS AND/OR CORRALS

Background: The Wilderness Management Plan states "Permanent hitchracks and/or corrals may be authorized, if necessary, for the humane treatment of stock or to solve a continuing resource problem." The basic test is whether permanent facilities will better provide for wilderness resource protection. Use of temporary facilities is the preferred option. When temporary facilities can not provide for the protection of wilderness resource and provide for the humane treatment of stock, then the following decision criteria will be used to evaluate the need for permanent facilities.

When evaluating the minimum necessary stock holding facilities, the authorized officer must first evaluate IF a corral or hitchrack is the minimum necessary and second determine what TYPE of stock holding facility is the minimum necessary. Temporary alternatives will be fully exhausted before authorizing permanent facilities.

DECISION CRITERIA

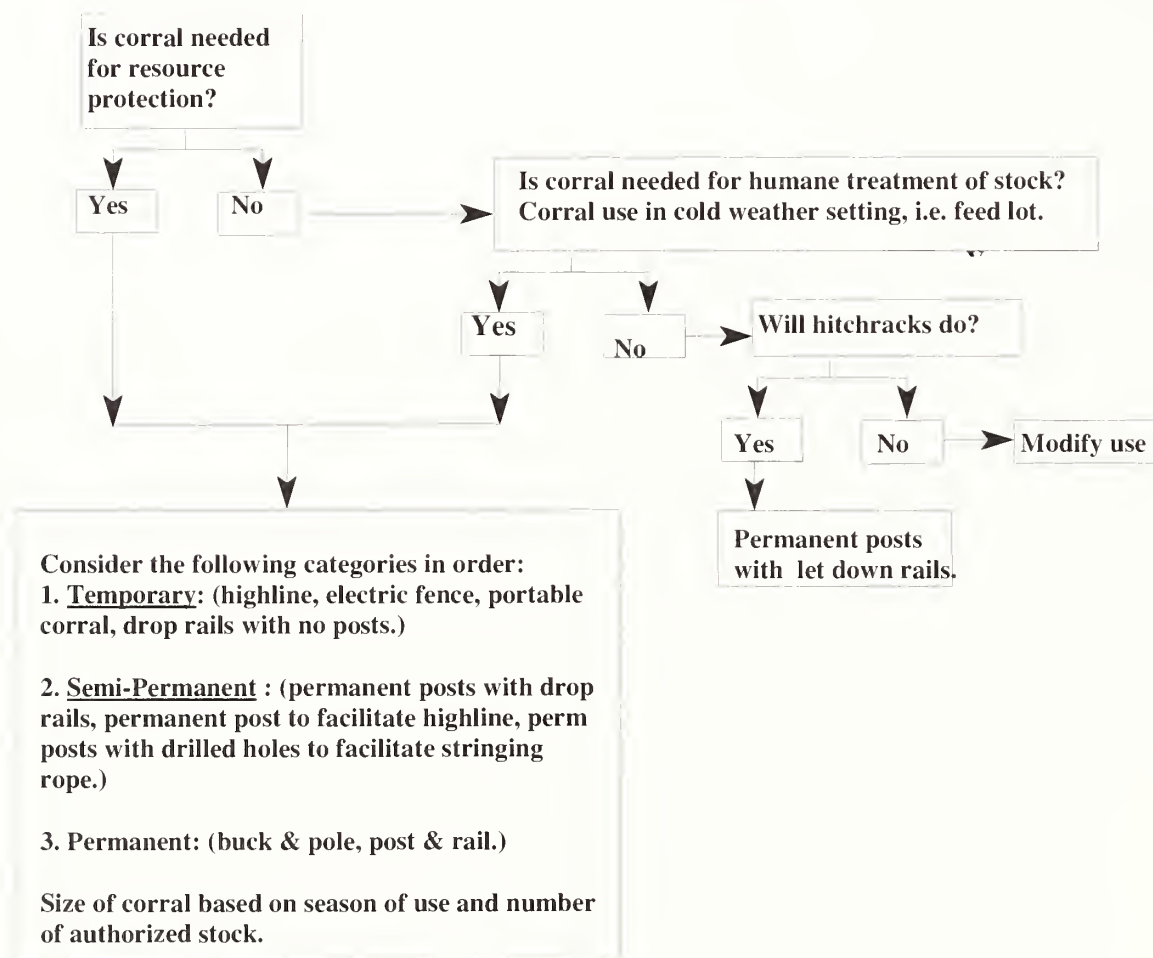


EXHIBIT C
BASE LOGS

Background: The Wilderness Management Plan states "Ground logs for tents may be allowed on case-by-case basis." Base logs for tents provide two functions: 1) As part of the tent framing/support structure; and, 2) to provide cribbing for tent pad leveling. Only base logs used for cribbing of steep or uneven side slopes may be allowed to remain. Base logs used merely to outline the tent pad will be temporary. When temporary facilities can not provide for the protection of wilderness resources, the following decision criteria will be used to evaluate the need for permanent base logs.

DECISION CRITERIA

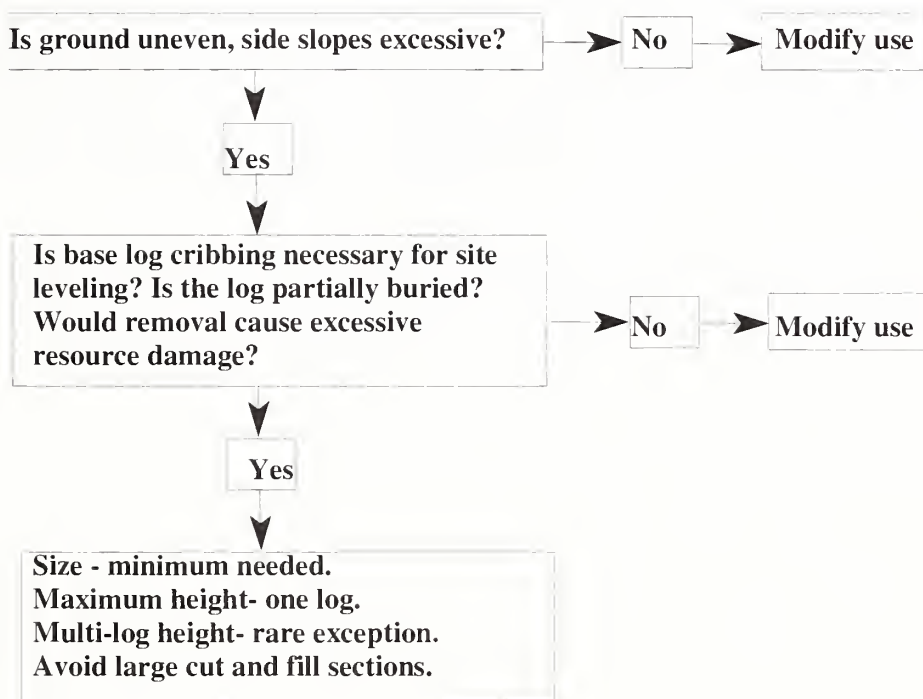


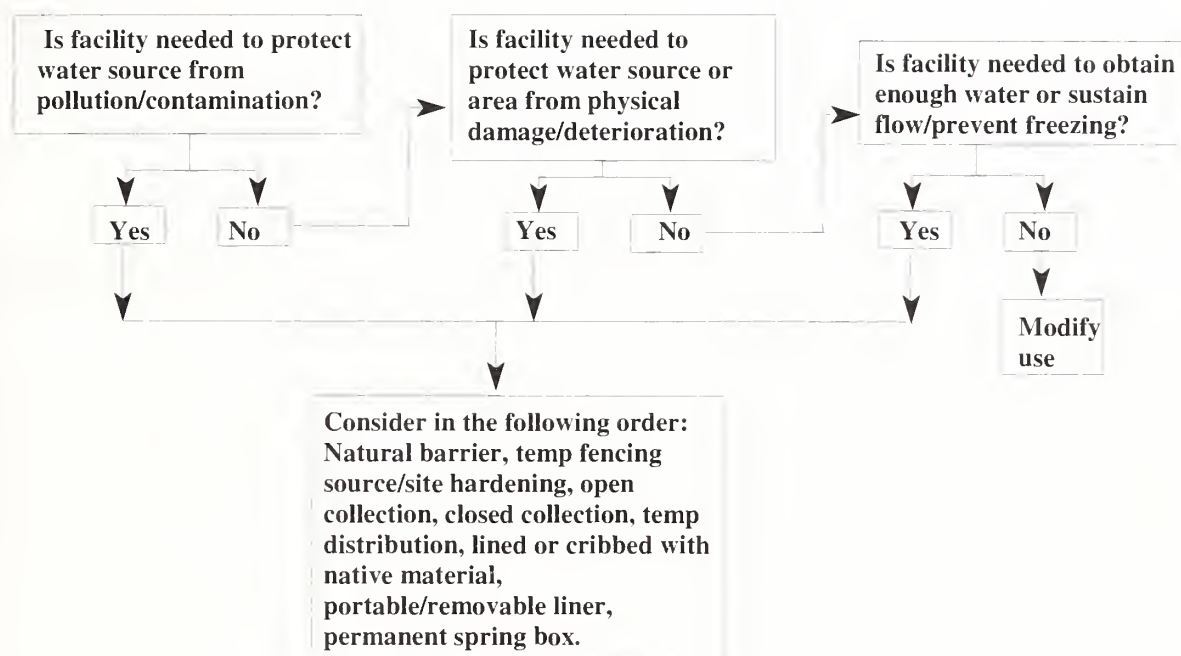
EXHIBIT D WATER SYSTEMS

Background: The Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness (FC-RONRW) Agreement of May 24, 1990, pursuant to the lawsuit settlement, Idaho Outfitter and Guides Association v. U.S. Attorney, No. N-87-0426, states "Removal of all in-camp plumbing fixtures connected to water systems and underground piping to tents by 1990. Implementation of approved methods of water collection and distribution for stock needs that best protect the wilderness resource values by 1992."

Within the FC-RONRW there exists 80+ assigned campsites. Most of these camps use undeveloped live water sources such as streams, ponds, or lakes. Fewer (about 22 camps) have some level of developed water systems. Developed water systems are generally springs or seeps with either closed fabricated collection boxes or built up and/or dug out open collection pools. Some of these seeps and spring developments have distribution systems, varying from permanent buried pipes, temporary over ground water lines, or small diversion ditches. In most cases, the camps which use a distribution system with a developed water source are located in water scarce areas where there is the need to protect the development from stock trampling and to collect and store water.

When temporary facilities can not provide for the protection of wilderness resources, the following decision criteria will be used to evaluate the need for permanent water system developments.

DECISION CRITERIA



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APPENDIX H

FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN TRANSPORTATION PLAN

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Introduction

To evaluate the transportation system associated with the FC – RONRW and make informed decisions about its management the following information was compiled. The components that make up the transportation system for the FC – RONRW are roads, trailheads, waterways and trails.

The roaded access to the boundary of the FC – RONW is managed by two regions, several forests and even more districts. Although it is obvious to managers that the number, type and condition of the roads that provide access to Wilderness are a major controlling factor with respect to the transportation system, the roaded access was not evaluated on a road-by-road basis. Roaded access was assessed by the type of vehicle suggested for travel to gain access to a particular trailhead.

Before addressing the transportation system that provides access to and within the FC – RONRW, all of the Wilderness portals and trailheads were identified. It was decided not to evaluate all of the portals (managed access point where a visitor makes the transition from Non-Wilderness Lands to Wilderness Lands). The analysis focused on the roaded trailheads and landing strips that provide immediate or close access to the Wilderness lands.

Roads and Trailheads

To differentiate between the type of access that the public has to a given trailhead and the Wilderness beyond, all of the trailheads were classified by the type of motor vehicle needed to reach a particular trailhead.

Four classes of trailheads were identified:

- Sedan
- High Clearance
- Four Wheel Drive
- Aircraft

Sedan access provides the highest level of roaded access to the Wilderness and the transportation system within the Wilderness because most motor vehicles can gain access including vehicles pulling trailers and large stock trucks. High Clearance is the next lower level of roaded access. High Clearance trailheads may be accessible by sedan for portions of the year, but overall, area managers suggest the use of vehicle with high clearance. Many of these trailheads may also be reached by vehicles pulling trailers or large stock trucks, but not all. Four Wheel Drive is the lowest level of roaded access because as a rule a vehicle with four wheel drive and high clearance is recommended to gain access. These four wheel drive trailheads maybe accessed by a vehicle with high clearance for portions of the year but almost never by a sedan, vehicles pulling trailers, or large stock trucks. The fourth class of trailhead identified was aircraft. These trailheads may provide the lowest level of access due to the type of vehicle necessary to reach them. Although the public has access to commercial air transportation services for access to the trailheads, a relatively small portion of the public owns aircraft.

Figure #1: Trailheads by Type of Access

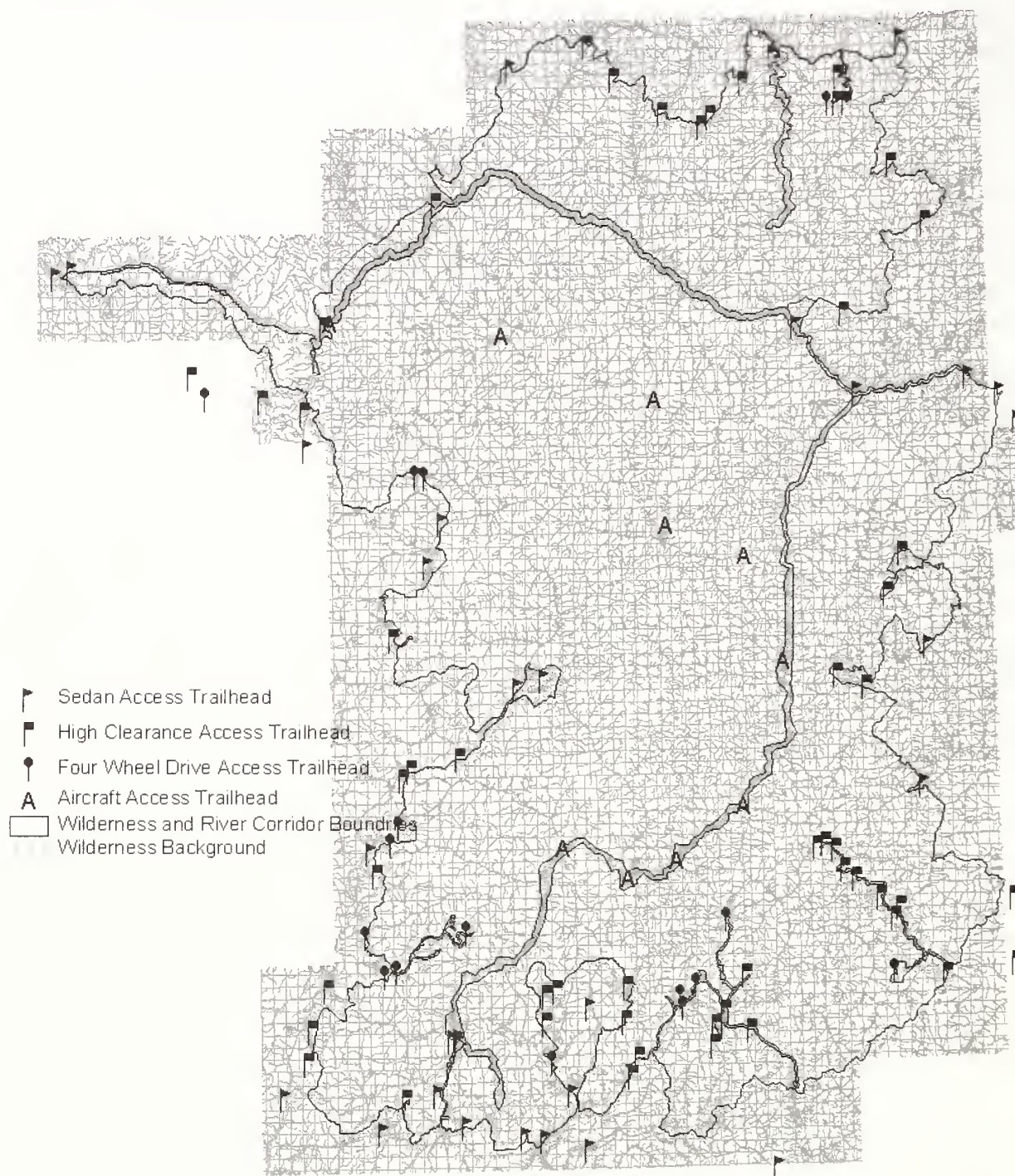


Table #1: Trailheads by Forest, District and Type of Access.

Nez Perce National Forest; Red River Ranger District		Boise National Forest; Lowman Ranger District	
Trailhead	Type of Access	Trailhead	Type of Access
14 mile tree	Sedan	Fir Creek	Sedan
Mackay Bar	High Clearance	N. Fk. Elk Creek	Sedan
Dry Saddle	High Clearance	Porter Creek	Sedan
Poet Creek	High Clearance	Mountain Meadows	High Clearance
Whitewater	High Clearance		
Wilson Bar	Aircraft		
Payette National Forest; Krassel Ranger District		Salmon and Challis National Forests; Middle Fork Ranger District	
Trailhead	Type of Access	Trailhead	Type of Access
Lookout Mountain Ridge	Sedan	Dagger Falls	Sedan
Missouri Ridge	Sedan	Middle Fork River Transfer Camp	Sedan
Hettinger	Sedan	Rapid River	Sedan
Upper Monumental	Sedan	Langer Monument	Sedan
Big Creek	Sedan	Boundary Creek	Sedan
Lick Creek	Sedan	Campender	Sedan
Republican Flat	High Clearance	Mayfield Creek	High Clearance
Smith Saddle	High Clearance	Rat Creek	High Clearance
Raines Creek	High Clearance	Phillips Creek Transfer Camp	High Clearance
Mosquito Ridge	Four Wheel Drive	Bridge Creek Ridge	High Clearance
Pueblo Summit	Four Wheel Drive	Warm Springs Creek	High Clearance
Warren Creek	Four Wheel Drive	Mahoney Creek	High Clearance
Cabin Creek	Aircraft	Loon/Pioneer Creek	High Clearance
Chamberlain	Aircraft	Hot Creek	High Clearance
Cold Meadows	Aircraft	Trail Creek	High Clearance
Soldier Bar	Aircraft	Rock Lake	High Clearance
Boise National Forest; Cascade Ranger District		Josephus Lake	High Clearance
Trailhead	Type of Access	Liberty Creek Ridge	High Clearance
Buck Creek	Sedan	Fly Creek	High Clearance
Summit Trail	High Clearance	S.Fk. Camas Transfer Camp	High Clearance
N.Fk. Sulphur Creek	High Clearance	Greyhound Mountain (2)	High Clearance
W.Fk. Elk Creek	High Clearance	Bernard Creek (top)	High Clearance
Sulphur Creek	High Clearance	Sleeping Deer	High Clearance
Pistol Lake	High Clearance	Sheep Mountain	High Clearance
Mule Hill	High Clearance	Duffield (bottom)	Four Wheel Drive
Big Chief	High Clearance	Seafoam Lake	Four Wheel Drive
Snowshoe Cabin/Pistol Creek	Four Wheel Drive	Duffield (top)	Four wheel Drive
Springfield Mine Road (2)	Four Wheel Drive	45 Creek	Four Wheel Drive
Honeymoon Ridge	Four Wheel Drive	Morehead Mtn.	Four Wheel Drive
Indian Creek	Aircraft	Horse Ladder	Four Wheel Drive
Mahoney Creek	Aircraft	Kerr Creek	Four Wheel Drive
Thomas Creek (State)	Aircraft	Blue Lake	Four Wheel Drive
		Indian Springs	Four Wheel Drive
		Lower Loon	Aircraft

Salmon and Challis National Forest;
Yankee Fork Ranger District

Trailhead	Type of Access
West Fork	Sedan
Knapp Creek	Sedan
Marsh Creek Transfer Camp	Sedan
Beaver Creek	Sedan
Beaver/Trail Creek	High Clearance

Salmon and Challis National;
Challis Ranger District

Trailhead	Type of Access
West Fork Morgan	Sedan
Little W. Fk. Morgan	High Clearance
Pats Creek Transfer Camp	High Clearance

Salmon and Challis National
Forests; Salmon/Cobalt Ranger
District

Trailhead	Type of Access
Upper Yellowjacket	Sedan
Garden Creek	Sedan
Birch Creek	Sedan
Clear Creek	Sedan
Meyers Cove	Sedan
Middle Fork Peak	High Clearance
Hoodoo Meadows	High Clearance
Crags	High Clearance
Lower Yellowjacket	High Clearance
Bernard	Aircraft

Salmon and Challis National
Forests; North Fork Ranger District

Trailhead	Type of Access
Stoddard	Sedan
Corn Creek	Sedan
Horse Creek Hot Springs	High Clearance
Corn Lake	High Clearance
Reynolds Lake	High Clearance

Bitterroot National Forest; West
Fork Ranger District

Trailhead	Type of Access
Nez Perce Pass	Sedan
Magruder Guard Station	Sedan
Hells Half Acre Saddle	High Clearance
Salmon Mountain	High Clearance
Hells Half Acre Spring	High Clearance
Devils Point Cut Across	High Clearance
Kim Creek Saddle	High Clearance
Salmon Base	High Clearance
Horse Heaven Saddle	High Clearance
Hells Half Acre Lookout	Four Wheel Drive

Nez Perce National Forest; Slate
Creek Ranger District

Trailhead	Type of Access
Carey Creek (float)	Sedan
Vinegar Creek (Jetboat)	Sedan

Although Table #1 lists trailheads under forests and districts not directly involved in the management of the Wilderness, this is because the trailheads are officially found outside the Wilderness and were not part of past changes in administrative boundaries. The following tables only list three forests and five districts; these are the forests and districts directly involved in the management of the FC – RONRW. All of the trailheads will appear under the district that manages the Wilderness Area directly reached by a given trailhead. These districts also have management duties associated with these trailheads though they are on other districts, sometimes other forests. For example, the North Fk. Elk Creek Trailhead is on the Boise National Forest, Lowman Ranger District, however the Salmon and Challis National Forests, Middle Fork Ranger District administers that portion of the FC – RONRW that it provides access to and has administrative duties associated with the trailhead itself. Therefore, in the tables to follow, the N. Fk. Elk Creek trailhead will be displayed as a Salmon and Challis National Forests, Middle Fork Ranger District Trailhead.

Table #2 displays the distribution of trailheads by the districts that have the wilderness administrative duties and manages the area of Wilderness that the trailhead directly accesses.

The table illustrates that there are 109 trailheads; of these trailheads, 10 are landing strips the remaining 99 have varying levels of road access. The distribution is such that 33 percent have Sedan access to them. Approximately 50 percent of the roaded trailheads have High Clearance, and 16 percent of the roaded trailheads are identified as having Four Wheel Drive access to them. Table #2 also illustrates that the number of trailheads that a given forest or district manages are not evenly distributed.

Table #2: Distribution of Trailheads (THs) and Access Type by Administering Forest and District.

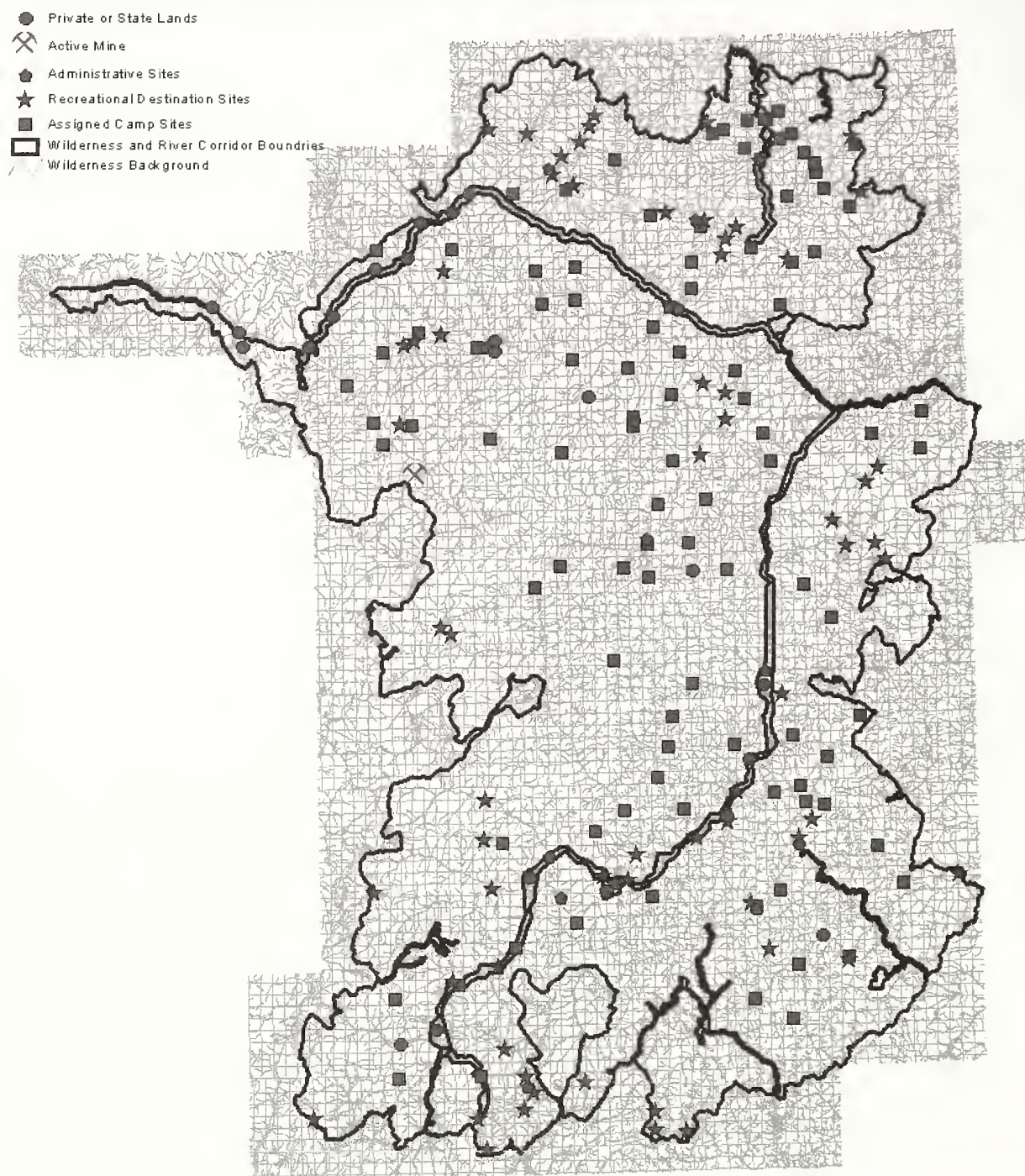
Forest	District	Total Trailheads	Total Sedan Access THs	Total High Clearance Access THs	Total Four Wheel Drive Access THs	Total Aircraft Access THs
Salmon and Challis	North Fork	15	7	7	0	1
	Middle Fork	60	15	29	12	4
Nez Perce	Red River	6	1	4	0	1
	Slate Creek	2	2	0	0	0
Payette	Krassel	16	6	3	3	4
Bitterroot	West Fork	10	2	7	1	0
TOTALS		109	33	50	16	10

The next step in the analysis was looking at the transportation system within the Wilderness. The transportation system within the FC – RONRW is the system trails and the floatable waterways. To decide if the transportation system within the Wilderness provides an adequate level of access, points within the Wilderness that managers felt the transportation system should provide access to were identified.

The points identified were: Private Lands & Active State Lands
 Administrative Sites
 Active Mining Claims within the Boundary
 Relatively High Use Recreational Use Destinations
 Commercial Use Camps Associated with Special Use Permits

There were 22 points identified for private lands and active state lands. There were 14 points identified for administrative sites. There was 1 point identified for the active mine within the boundary. Sixty-five (65) points were identified for recreational destinations and 102 points identified for commercial use camps. A total 204 points were identified. These points are illustrated in Figure #2.

Figure #2: Points Identified to be Accessed by the Transportation Plan



Trails

Within the FC – RONRW there are 2,397.3 miles of system trail. The trail system provides visitors access to Wilderness lands from the trailheads and in a few instances from non-wilderness trail portals. The trails are divided into four classifications. The four Trail Classes are Mainline, Secondary, Way and Unmaintained.

Mainline Trails: Provide access to large areas of the Wilderness (“arterial”). They generally connect trailheads to points of intersection with the secondary trail systems, primary features or facilities. They are usually the most heavily used trails. Most often visitors can expect that travel on a mainline trail is relatively the “Easiest” with some sections or trails being “More Difficult.”

Secondary Trails: Provide internal dispersal (“collector”) access, and generally connect Mainline trails with other Secondary or Way trails. Level of use is usually moderate. Most often visitors can expect that travel on a Secondary trail to be relatively “More Difficult” with some sections or trails ranging from “Easiest” to “Most Difficult.”

Way Trails: Provide limited land access to serve local needs. Way trails generally provide connections between Secondary and Mainline trails with some ending at some terminal destinations. Level of use is usually light. Most often visitors can expect that travel on a Way trail to be relatively “Most difficult” with sections or trails that are “More Difficult.”

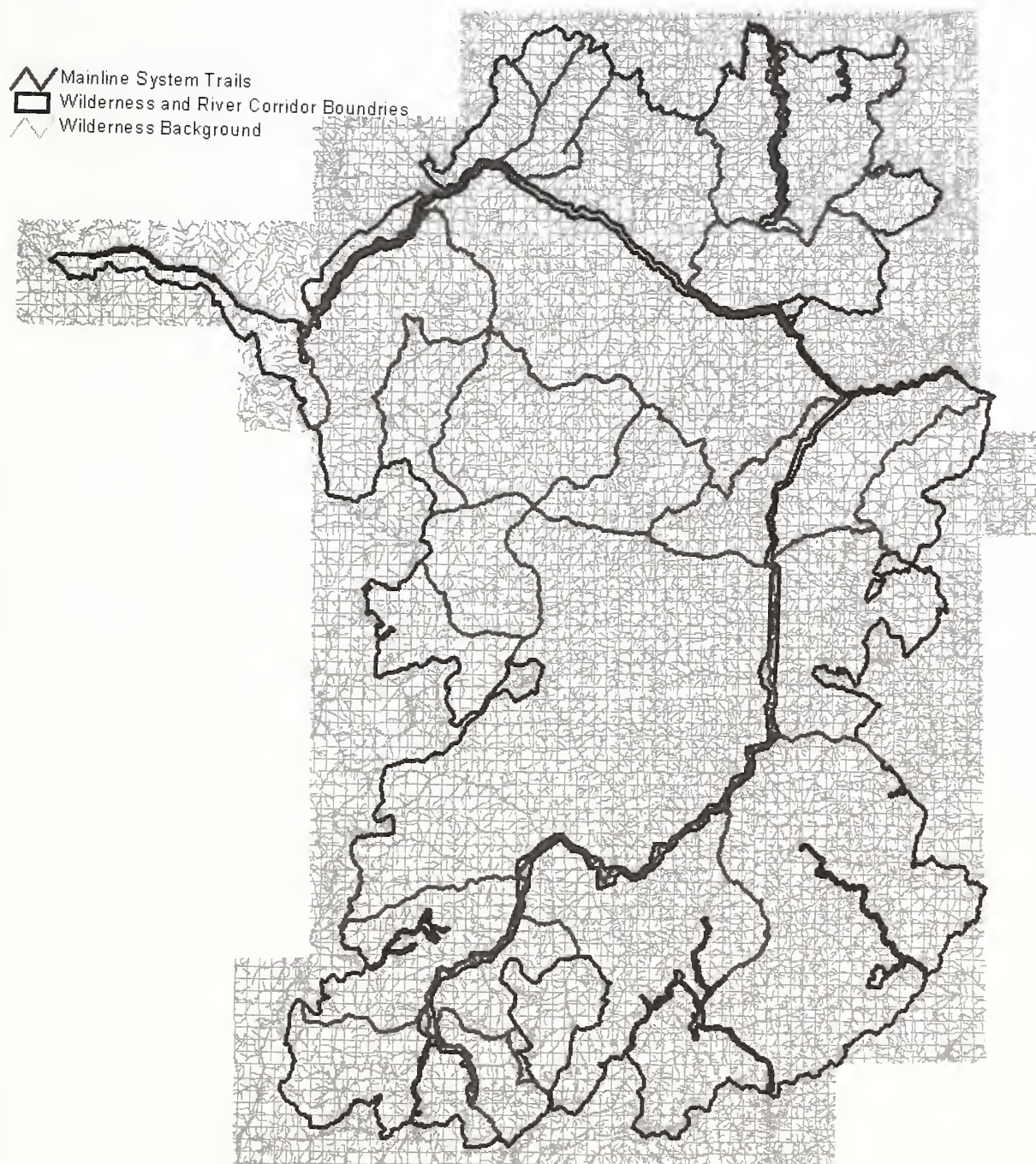
Unmaintained Trails: The trails in this class will not be receiving maintenance. Use on these trails is low to non-existent. Most often visitors can expect travel on these trails to range from “Most Difficult” to not being able to travel on the trail. Travel on these trails most resembles cross county travel.

There are 654.2 miles of mainline system trail in the FC – RONRW (27 percent of the whole system) that consists of the main travel routes that most of the visitors use when traveling within the FC – RONRW. The Mainline trail system is a network of trails that provide visitors access to large geographic areas of Wilderness. Table #3 lists the trails that make up the mainline trail system. Figure #3 illustrates the trails that make up the mainline trail system. This Mainline trails system provides access to approximately 41 percent of all the (204) points (Private/Active State Lands, Admin. Sites, Active Mines, Rec. Destinations, and Comm. Use Camps) within the Wilderness identified by managers for access by the transportation system.

Table #3: The Mainline System Trails.

Trail Name	Trail Number	Mainline Trail Miles	Only a Portion			
				N Fk. Sulphur Creek	4233	6.8 *
Selway River	4	20.5		Marsh Creek	4237	4.7
Eakin Ridge	6	10.3		Chamberlain	5001	45
Divide	16	17		Cold Meadows	5002	39.5
Blue Joint-Square Top	18	10		Mosquito Ridge	5003	29
Shoup/Elk City	19	23		Cougar Basin	5004	15.5
Salmon River (Horse - Lantz)	96	10		Monumental Creek	5005	19
Salmon River (Mackay-Whitewater)	96	18		Cottonwood Creek	5041	2 *
Salmon River (Sheep-Shep)	96	10		Coyote Springs	5044	10.8 *
Cache Creek	501	8		S. Fk. Salmon River	5122	14
Lower Bargamin	502	16		Big Creek	5196	35
Sheep Hill	575	7.5		Cow Creek	5204	5.2
Rattlesnake	577	8		Bighorn Crag	6021	29.6 *
Middle Fork	4001	73.3		Clear Creek	6022	1 *
Rapid River	4007	15.5		Middle Fork River	6044	15
Soldier Basin	4013	12.9		Waterfall	6045	18
Langer Lake	4014	5		Square Top-West Horse	6158	3 *
Camas Creek	4044	12.5		Salmon River (Corn - Horse)	6162	3.5
Sulphur Creek	4046	3.5		Cayuse Creek	6166	5.4
Loon Creek	4101	20.7		Stoddard	6169	24
Summit	4118	8 *				
Pistol Creek	4228	18.5		Total Mainline Trail Miles		654.2

Figure #3: FC-RONRW Mainline System Trails



It is important to note, the majority (approximately 75 percent) of the trailheads that provide access to the mainline trails identified have the highest level of roaded access (Sedan) to them. The remainders have High Clearance road access to the trailhead, and none of the mainline trails has Four Wheel Drive access to their trailhead.

To provide trail access to the remaining points, the secondary trail system is used. The Secondary trail system complements the mainline system to create a functioning network of trails, while providing for access to the remaining points not directly accessed by the mainline trail system. The Secondary trail system provides trail access to nearly all of the remaining points identified by managers for access by the transportation system. The secondary trail system, which consists of 912.3 miles of system trail, is listed in Table #4 and illustrated in Figure #4.

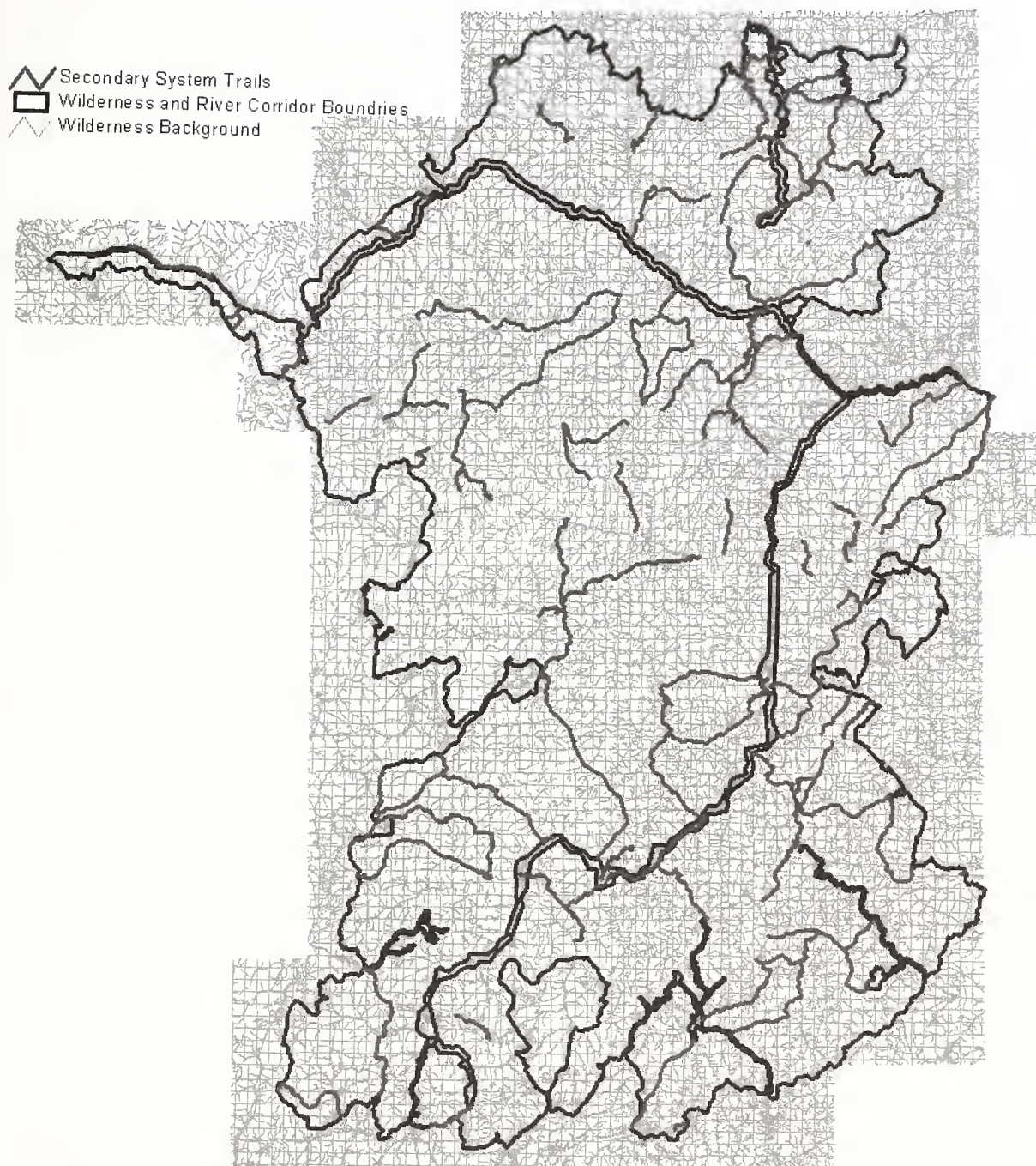
Table #4: The Secondary Trail System.

Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion	Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion
Hells Half Acre Mountain	8	4		Prospect Ridge	113	4.8	
Harrington Ridge	9	7 *		Rabbit Point	217	2	
Waugh Ridge	11	8		Rhett Creek	231	5	
Hells Half-salmon Mtn.	12	7.5 *		Cache Creek	501	9 *	
Churchill	21	1.5		Crofoot	576	2 *	
Swet Creek	25	9		Boston Mountain	580	4.5 *	
Kim Creek	26	5.5		Bat Creek	585	0.1	
Sabe Creek	28	7		Devils Point Cut Across	703	0.2	
Storm Creek	30	5 *		Salmon Mtn.	705	1	
Wood Hump	31	11		Grass Lunch	707	3	
Surprise Creek	66	6		Middle Fork (East)	4001.1	12.7	
Storm Ridge	67	7		Cougar Creek	4002	7.1	
Upper Wilkinson Creek	68	6		Little Loon	4004	2 *	
Stripe Creek Divide	69	5		Sheep Mtn. Ridge	4005	5.5 *	
Goat Ridge	73	6.5		W. Fk. Thomas Creek	4008	5.8	
Langdon Point	74	5		Bar Valley-Marsh Creek	4010	4.2	
Gold Pan Cross County	89	4.5		Cutthroat	4019	3.3	
Salmon River (Whitewater-Deer Park)	96	13		Roughneck	4022	2.6 *	
				Camptender Mountain Meadow	4027	1.5 *	
					4028	3.1	

Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion	Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion
N. Fk. Elk Creek	4029	2.5 *		White Goat Creek	4141	1 *	
Sheep Creek	4030	2.9		Crimson Lake	4202	1	
Honeymoon	4031	6		Lake Creek	4207	4 *	
Knapp-Loon Creek	4036	12.5		Sleeping Deer LO	4212	2	
Silver Moon	4040	3		Big Baldy LO	4218	1.2	
Camas Cr – Hoodoo Meadow	4043	6.5		Mule Hill	4219	2.4	
Porter Creek	4047	7		Norton Lake	4220	11 *	
Little Soldier LO	4048	0.9		White Creek	4221	5.8	
Grouse Creek	4085	7.1		Marble Creek	4222	14.4	
Cabin Creek	4102	8.5		Indian Creek	4225	18.9	
				Big Baldy Ridge	4227	18.6	
Martin Mountain	4103	7.5		Little Pistol Creek	4229	15.7	
Warm Springs Creek	4104	13.5 *		Ramey Ridge	5006	14	
Loon Creek Point	4105	3.2 *		McCalla Creek	5007	25.5	
Cabin Creek	4113	1 *		Silver Creek	5010	7.4 *	
E. Mayfield – Yankee Fork	4114	6		Club Meadows	5011	7 *	
Rat Creek	4115	13.3		Pueblo Summit	5013	5	
Cold Creek	4116	15					
Cottonwood Creek	4117	6.3		Crane Meadows	5015	4.3	
Summit	4118	8.6 *		Three Blaze Trail	5017	2 *	
Kerr Creek	4120	1.9		S. Fk. Chamberlain	5019	8.5	
				Fish Lake	5021	2.5	
Mahoney Creek	4121	4.5		Flossie Lake	5024	7	
S. Fk. Camas Creek	4125	2 *		Meadow of Doubt	5025	11.4	
Flume-S.Fk. Camas	4127	10		Queens Cr Mdws	5026	13	
W. Fk. Camas Creek	4128	11.1		Chamberlain Creek	5033	2 *	
Woodtick Creek	4132	7.3		Grass Mountain	5038	14	
				Disappointment	5039	6	
Woodtick Cutoff	4133	3.4		Runaway Ridge	5040	7.7 *	
Camas – Eddy Creek	4134	1.5 *		Cottonwood Creek	5041	6.9 *	

Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion	Trail Name	Trail Number	Secondary Trail Miles	Only a Portion
Cave Creek	5047	8.1		Warm Springs	6047	7.3	
Goat Creek	5053	11.4		Yellowjacket	6050	3.5	
Bear Trap	5055	18.3		Dry Gulch	6053	5.4	
Lookout				Bear Creek Point	6058	1.5	
Mountain Ridge	5061	17.3		Brush Creek	6060	17.7	
Marble Creek	5062	10.6		Gold Trout Lake	6070	6	
Rush Creek				Stoddard Lake	6140	5.5	
Point	5138	3.2		Harbor Lake	6144	1.7	
Warren Creek	5139	1.5		Pudding			
Esteps Trail	5207	4		Mountain	6147	6.2	
Black Lake Trail	5238	8.1		Square Top -			
South Fork				West horse	6158	13	
Waterfall	6019	6.5		Horse Creek	6159	15.8	
Clear Creek	6022	16.8		Cottonwood			
Reynolds Lake	6024	1.5		Butte	6168	25.1	
Gant Ridge	6028	1 *		Garden Cr -			
Gant Ridge	6028	20.1		Horse Heaven	6172	14.3	
Ship Island	6030	3.9		Wilson Creek	6198	3	
Sheep Creek	6035	12 *		Butts Point	6202	5.9	
Brush Cr-Sheep				Camel/Kitchen			
Cr Cross Trail	6037	2		Creek	6240	7	
Hoodoo				Golden Trout			
Meadows	6043	15		Lake	6970	1	
				Total			
				Secondary			
				Trail Miles		912.3	

Figure #4: FC-RONRW Secondary System Trails



The Mainline and Secondary trail systems provide trail access to all identified locations (points), except some parcels of private land within the Salmon River Corridor and some Assigned outfitter camps. The private lands along the Salmon River not accessed by the Mainline or Secondary trail systems are reached by waterway and will be discussed in the waterway section of this document. Although the Mainline or Secondary trail systems do not go directly to all of the recreational destinations or commercial use camps, it does provide reasonable access to those locations.

To provide access to all of the 204 identified points, 1,566.5 miles of system trail and approximately 180 miles of waterway (the two Rivers) were needed. The miles of system trail that make up the Mainline and Secondary trail systems (1,566.5) are approximately 65 percent of the existing system (2397.3). The remaining 830.8 miles of system trail (35 percent of the whole system) consist of the Way and Unmaintained trail systems. The Way trails provide access to portions of the Wilderness not directly served by the Mainline or Secondary trail systems and provide for visitor dispersal and expand the opportunities for a traditional wilderness experience. The trails that make up the Way trail system are listed in Table #5 and illustrated in Figure #5.

Table #5: The Way Trail System

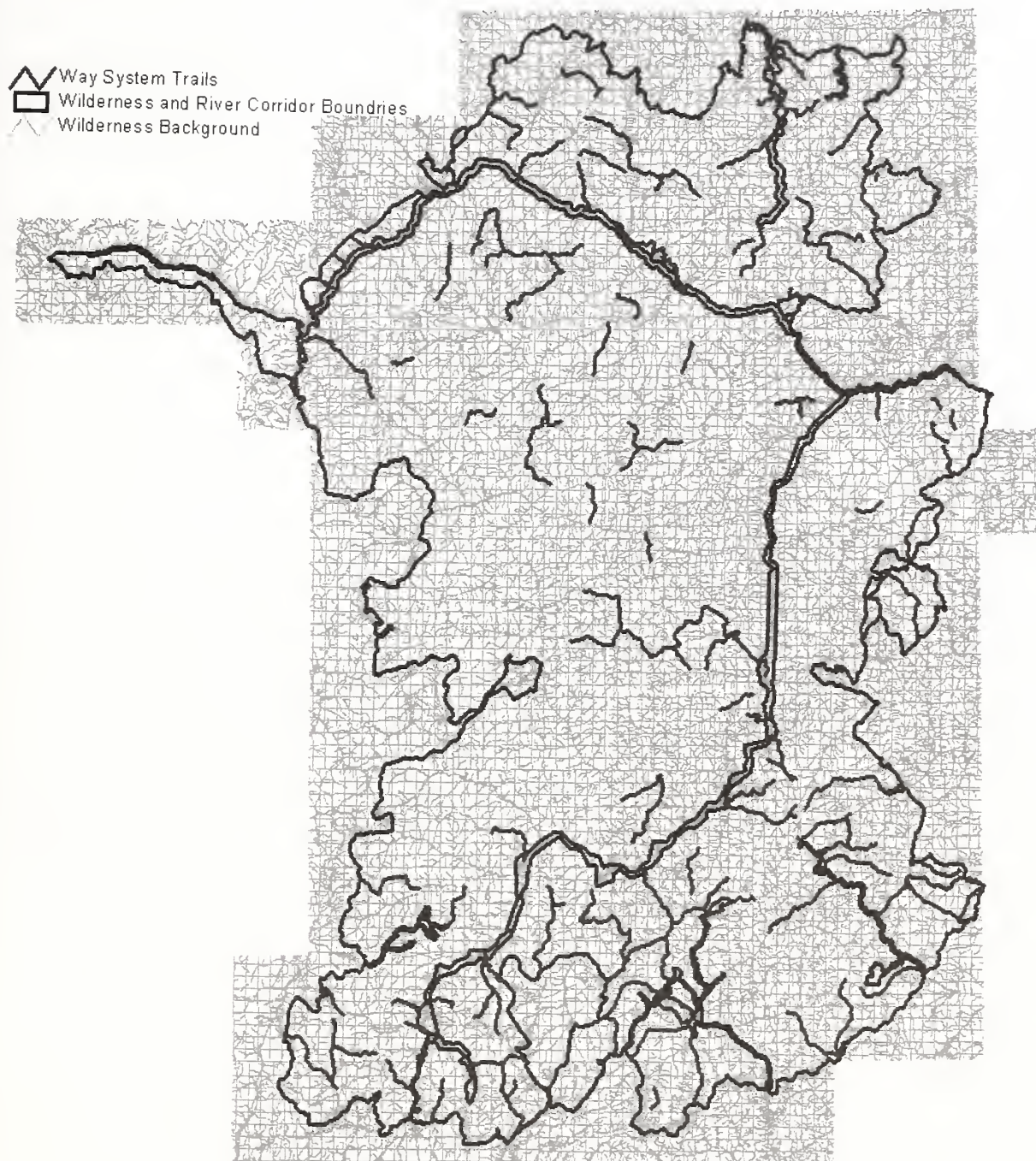
Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion	Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion
Hells Half– Salmon Mtn.	12	4 *		Browns Creek	578	2	
Dennis Creek	29	11.5		Boston Mountain	580	5.5	
Storm Creek	30	4.5 *		Rainy Creek	583	8	
Pasture Ridge	62	5		Bleak Creek	584	5.5	
Grass Ridge	65	5		Harrington Saddle	702	1.3	
S. Fk. Surprise	80	5		Elkhorn Spring	712	0.5	
Salmon River (Prospect - Corey Bar)	96	1.5		Castle Fork	4003	3.2	
Dwyer	114	11		Little Loon	4004	10.2 *	
Churchill	210	1.5		Sheep Mtn. Ridge	4005	11.5 *	
Lemhi	212	4		Hard Scrabble	4006	8.5	
Painter	213	3		E. Fk. Thomas Creek	4009	5	
Boise Bar	220	3		Blue Lake	4011	5.3	
Bat Point	503	13		Duffield Creek	4012	7.6	
Ring Creek Point	538	2		Big Soldier	4015	0.5	
Witter	575	7		Soldier Ridge	4016	5.4	
Crofoot	576	8 *					

Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion
Soldier Creek	4017	8.2	
Muskeg Creek	4018	5.8	
Fall Creek	4020	6.8	
S. Fk. Fall Creek	4021	8.2	
Roughneck	4022	1.3 *	
Bernard Creek	4023	4.3	
Camptender	4027	10.5 *	
N. Fk. Elk Creek	4029	7.5 *	
Beaver – Trail Creek	4033	9.3	
Fish Lake	4097	4	
Macarte Ridge	4097	7.2	
Cove Creek	4098	1.4	
Cow Creek	4099	7.6	
Cache Creek	4100	8.9	
Warm Springs Creek	4104	8 *	
Loon Creek Point	4105	4 *	
Cold Springs Creek	4107	4.5	
Jack Creek	4108	9.2	
Deer Creek	4111	4	
Horse Ladder	4112	5.7	
E. Mayfield – Yankee Fork	4112	8.1 *	
Cabin Creek	4113	4.6 *	
Trapper Creek	4119	9	
Bridge Cr Ridge	4123	10.4	
Fly Creek	4124	3.5	

Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion
S. Fk. Camas Creek	4125	7.3 *	
Liberty Cr Ridge	4126	7	
Pole Creek	4129	5	
Melville Ridge	4130	3	
Woodtick Ridge	4131	13.4	
Camas – Eddy Creek	4134	7.7 *	
White Goat Creek	4141	3.3 *	
Lake Creek	4207	4.5 *	
Pottervine	4208	2.9	
White Goat Ridge	4211	6.2	
Rock Lake	4213	0.5	
Blue Bunch Mtn.	4214	3.8	
Sulphur Cr Cutoff	4215	2.1	
Forty-Four Creek	4216	8.3	
Norton Lake	4220	7.8 *	
Canyon Creek	4223	4.6	
Garden Creek Way	4226	4.1	
Forty-Five Creek	4230	5.5	
W.Fk. Elk Creek	4231	2	
Morehead Mtn.	4232	2.9	
N. Fk. Sulphur Creek	4233	3 *	
Camas Meadow	4235	3	

Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion	Trail Name	Trail Number	Way Trail Miles	Only a Portion
Lower Ramey Cutoff	5008	3.8 *		Duck Creek Point	6054	1.5	
Bismark Club Meadows	5009	10.2		Bernard Cr – Summit – Dave Lewis-Bush-Mormon Mtn.	6061	11.5	
Three Blaze Trail	5017	6 *		Bernard Summit – Short Cr LO Loop	6062	22.5	
Hida Ridge	5027	5.8 *		Paradise Creek Cutoff	6063	3	
White Bird Meadows	5029	5.7		Little Bear Creek	6099	1	
Chamberlain Creek	5033	15.2 *		West Horse Cutoff	6161	7.2	
Whimstick Creek	5035	4.9		Skunk Camp	6163	8.2	
Cold Mtn. Ridge	5043	4		Broom Tail	6164	4.9	
Cold Mountain Ridge	5046	6.4		Filly Creek	6165	7.3	
Coxey Creek	5050	7.3		Reynolds Creek	6167	6.3	
Rush Creek	5057	8.2		Stub	6168	8	
S. Fk. Rush Creek	5058	6		Nolan – Twin PK	6171	6	
Telephone	5060	4.4		Horse Heaven – Shell Creek	6172	5.2	
Dead horse	6011	3.4		Corral Flat - Sagebrush	6173	1.8	
Mirror Lake	6012	3.9		Middle Fork Peak Cutoff	6177	1	
Elkhorn	6025	3.2 *		Roan Ridge	6203	4	
Big Deer Creel – Mud lick Creek	6029	8		Rancherio	6209	2	
Sheep Creek	6035	2 *		Crags Horse Alternate	6236	1.9	
Upper Yellowjacket	6038	3					
McEleny	6039	3					
Hoodoo Creek	6041	5					
				Total Way Trail Miles		667.6	

Figure #5: FC-RONRW Way System Trails

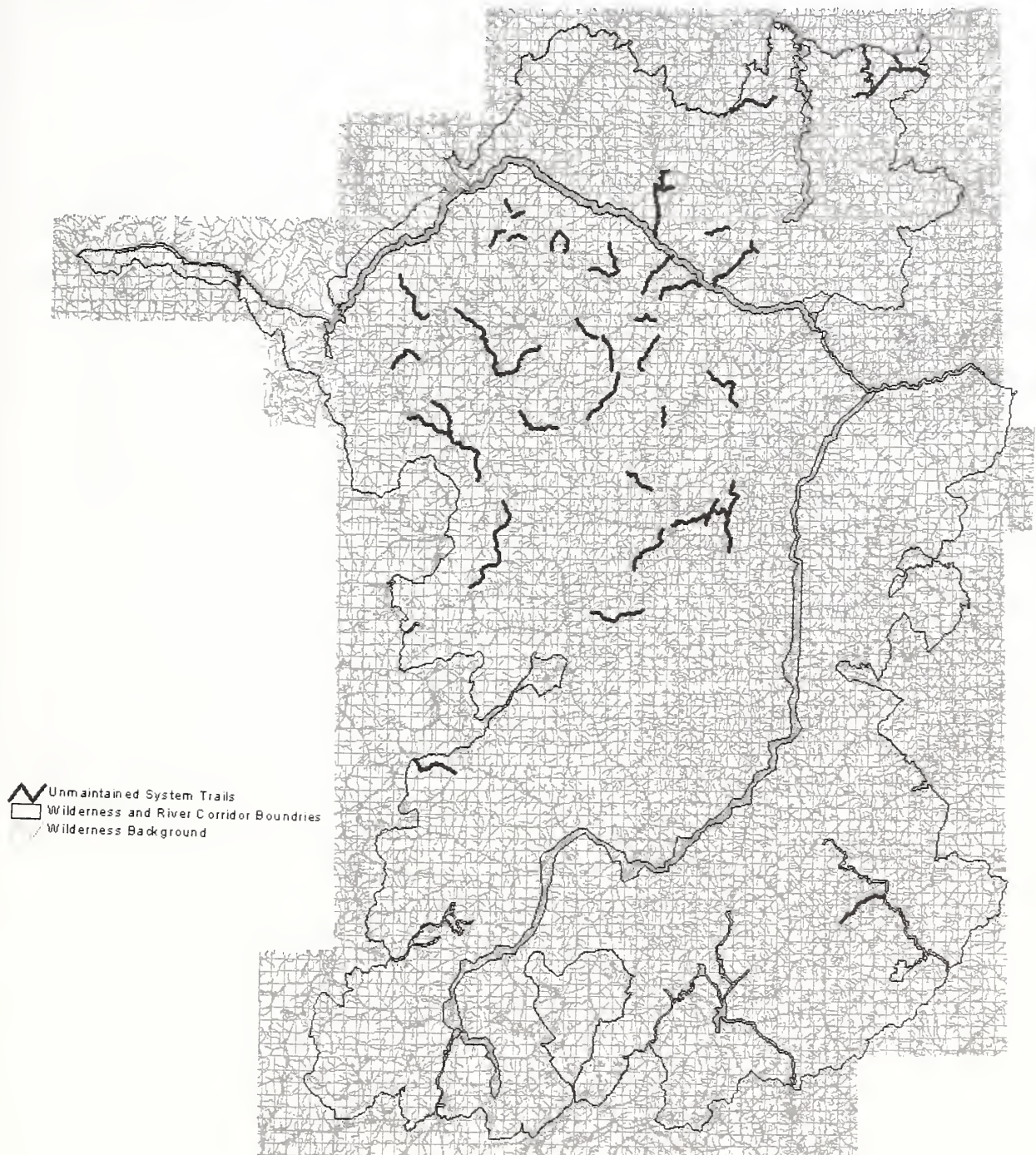


The trails that make up the Unmaintained Trail System are listed in Table #6 and are illustrated in Figure #6. Unmaintained trails or trail segments in this system are generally not economically viable or desirable to maintain.

Table #6: The Unmaintained Trail System

Trail Name	Trail Number	Unmaintained Only a Trail Miles Portion
Harrington Ridge	9	4
Hells ½ - Salmon Mtn.	12	5.5*
Fawn Ridge	17	9
Lazy Creek	63	2.5
Slow Gulch	64	5
Elkhorn Mtn.	97	3
Elkhorn Spring	712	0.1
Big Chief	4224	3.5
Hot Creek Ridge	4248	6.5
Bismark Lower Ramey	5012	4
Cow Corral	5014	4
Beaver Creek	5016	7
Three Blaze Trail	5017	6.5*
Hen Creek	5020	4*
Lemhi Point	5023	3.1*
Hida Ridge	5027	1*
Harlan	5028	2.4
Rocky Point	5030	4.8
Dismal Ridge	5037	5.5
Farrow Mountain	5042	6
Horse Mtn – Spring Creek	5044	8*
Caswell Crossing	5051	5
Canyon Creek	5056	5.8
Range Creek	5059	6.1
Center Mountain	5065	11.4
Smith Knob	5112	6
Rabbit Creek	5131	1.5
Devils Toe	5208	4
McCoy Cutoff	5211	5.2
Big Bear Creek	5239	7.8
Mahan	5259	2.5
Trail Point	5284	3
Lodgepole Meadows	5342	7
Wapiti Creek	5343	2.5
Total Unmaintained Trail Miles		163.2

Figure #6: Way System Trails

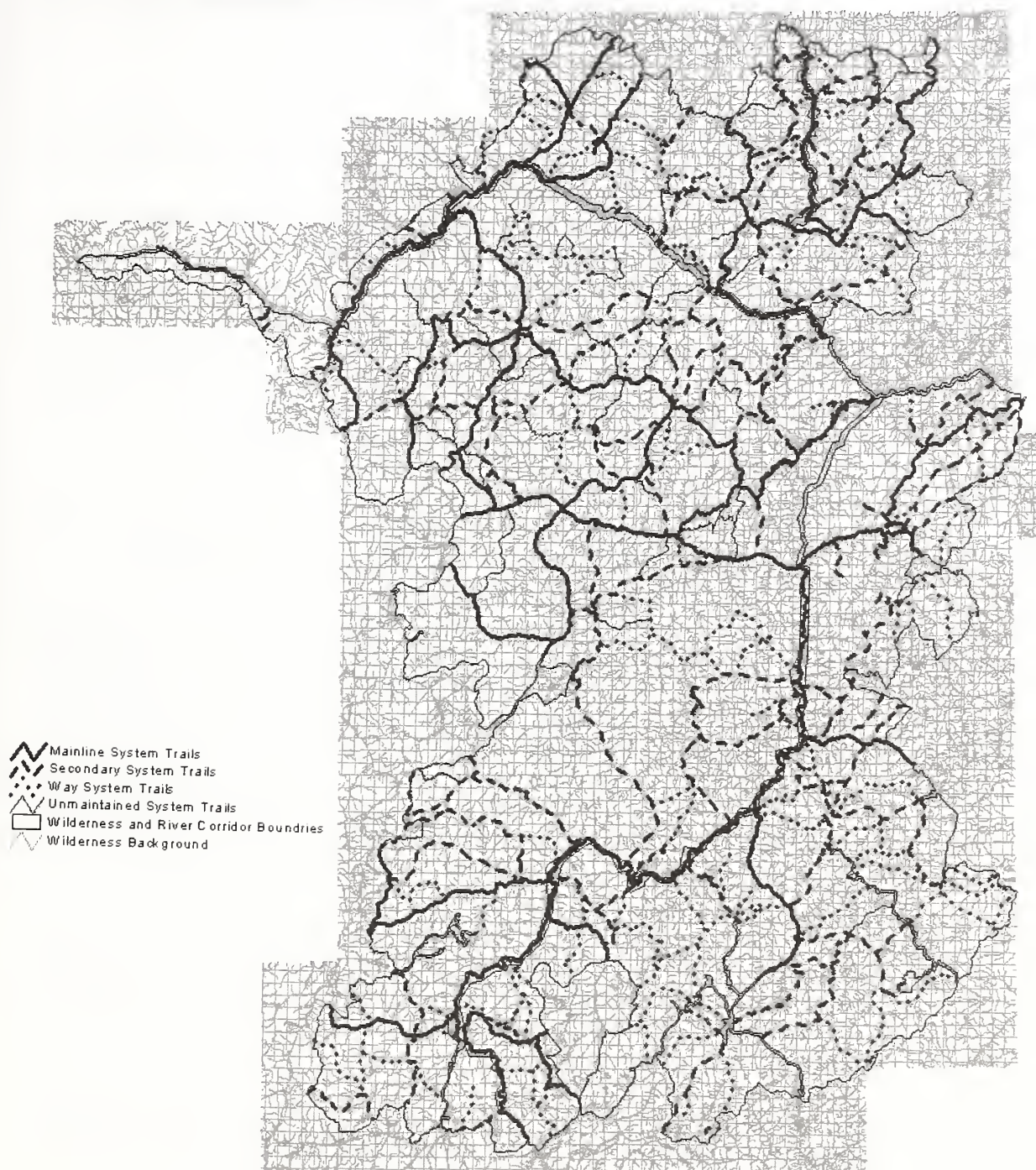


The trail system within the FC – RONRW consists of 279 trails with a combined length of 2,397.3 miles. There are approximately 27 percent of the trail miles in the Mainline Class, 38 percent in the Secondary Class, 29 percent in the Way Class and 7 percent in the Unmaintained Class. The distribution of the Trail Classes by Forest and District is listed in Table #7. Figure #7 illustrates all the system trails within the FC – RONRW.

Table #7: Distribution of Trails by Trail Classification.

Forest	District	Number of Trails	Miles of Mainline Trail	Miles of Secondary Trail	Miles of Way Trail	Miles of Unmaintained Trail	Total Miles of Trail
Salmon and Challis	Middle Fork	100	181.4	316.8	327.1	10	835.3
	North Fork	57	99.5	218.7	134.8	0	453
Payette	Krassel	63	215	226.7	93.9	124.1	659.7
Nez Perce	Slate Creek	3	28	13	0	0	41
	Red River	18	39.5	22.6	56	0.1	118.2
Bitterroot	West Fork	38	90.8	114.5	55.8	29	290.1
TOTALS		279	654.2	912.3	667.6	163.2	2397.3

Figure #7: FC-RONRW System Trails



As part of this transportation planning process, managers established management objectives for the different trail classes and assigned maintenance levels for each trail class to put forward some broad guidelines for the application of this transportation plan. The management objectives for the FC – RONRW trail system are as follows:

Level 1

Resource protection and to inform the user of the trail condition. Level applies to primitive experience level trails, trails that need to be reconstructed or relocated to alleviate a safety or resource problem, and short-term trails left to revert naturally or obliterate back to the resource land base. The trail is maintained to foot travel standards and stock use is not excluded. Traffic is light.

Level 2

Resource protection, preservation of the trail investment, user safety, and to perpetuate and use the pathway in its present location. Work is not deferred to the point of creating a backlog of reconstruction work. The trail is maintained for foot and intermittent horse travel. Volume of traffic is medium to heavy.

Level 3

Resource protection, protection of the investment, and the safety of the user. Trails are maintained for the efficient use of stock. Traffic is medium to heavy.

The management objectives are applied to the individual trails with respect to the assigned trail class. Trails in the mainline system will have a Level 3 management objective. The trails that make up the Secondary trail system have a Level 2 management objective and all trails in the Way trail system will have a Level 1 management objective. Trails in the unmaintained trail system have resource protection for a management objective, allowing trails to revert to a near natural state or restoration if funding permits.

To meet the management objectives assigned to the trails classes, maintenance levels have been developed. The maintenance levels for the FC – RONRW trail system are as follows:

Level 1

Trails maintained for primitive experience level. Custodial care only. No, tread Maintenance. Drainage functional and not likely to fail. Trailsides not brushed but tread is kept passable. Small slides may remain except for erosion potential. Structures maintained as needed.

Frequency of Performance: Condition surveys made every 3-5 years to check for resource damage. If no major resource damage is occurring, no further action is taken.

Maintenance frequency of 3-5 years.

Maintenance Activities Performed: Drainage is maintained to prevent damage to adjacent resources.

Level 2

Trails maintained for near primitive experience level. Tread maintained for public safety. Logs or similar rustic structures may be provided at stream crossings. Drainage same as Level 1.

Frequency of Performance: Condition surveys made once every two years to check for resource and trail damage. Unsafe conditions searched for annually. Maintenance frequency of 2-3 years.

Maintenance Activities Performed: Limited Brushing
Logging out
Tread Maintenance
Slide removal and slump repair
Drainage structures maintained

Level 3

Trails maintained for an intermediate experience level. Tread maintenance for public safety and user convenience. Drainage same as Level 1. Trailsides brushed out to pack stock standards. Structures maintained to original design standards.

Frequency of Performance: Condition surveys performed once every two years. Maintenance frequency of 1-2 years. Logging out annually.

Maintenance Activities Performed: All Maintenance activities performed in Levels 1 and 2.

Tread grading and grubbing of protruding rocks and stumps.

Rock removal (loose surface rock).

Spot surfacing.

Surface replacement.

Structure maintenance not deferred.

Back slopes maintained.

Slide removal and slump repair to design standards.

Mainline trails have a Level 3 Maintenance Level assigned to them, Secondary trails are assigned Level 2 maintenance and Way trails have a Level 1 maintenance assigned. Trails in the Unmaintained Trail Class by definition do not have a maintenance level assigned. The Maintenance Level designations may have to be

revised in the future on a trail-by-trail basis, as the location, condition and use of a particular trail dictates.

During the process of analyzing the transportation system for the FC – RONRW, one issue associated with the trail system came up consistently. Several Mainline trails and other trails presently go through private and/or state lands, where no Easement or Right-of-Way exists. The first and probably the most important recommendation that can come from this plan is the need to aggressively pursue the acquisition of Right-of-Ways or Easements through private and state lands. Given the investment in the trail system and the costs associated with rerouting these trails, it is in the Forest Service's best interest to gain right-of-ways or easements when possible. The following is a list of known locations where a trail Right-of-Way or Easement is needed. This issue needs further examination and this list validated.

Yellowpine Bar	Greyhound Mine
Shep Ranch	Mitchell Ranch
Mackay Bar	Cameron Ranch
Root Ranch	White Creek State Section
Stonebraker Ranch	Hidden Valley Ranch
Canyon Creek State Section	Tappen Ranch
Monumental Ranch	Flying B Ranch
Venable Mine	Mormon Ranch
Badley Property on S. Fk. Salmon	Triple Creek Ranch
Romaine Ranch	Simplot Ranch
Pistol Creek Ranch	Bernard State Section
Thomas Creek Airfield	

A second issue associated with the trail system with the FC – RONRW is that a few of the landing strips identified as trailheads earlier in this document do not have system trail access. To address the issue the following is recommended: Adopt the existing trail access (non-system) to and from the Soldier Bar landing strip as part of the trail system. It is recommended that this trail be incorporated into the Secondary trail system, as Soldier Bar is a point that managers identified for access by the transportation system. If the existing trail is not in a condition where it can be adopted, system trail access should be developed.

Waterways

The two rivers, the Salmon River and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and several of their floatable tributaries represent travel routes within the FC – RONRW. The type of access to the trailheads associated with these waterways is almost exclusively Sedan or the highest level of roaded access. There is only one trailhead accessing a floatable tributary that has High Clearance road access. The visitor use of the waterways as travel routes through the Wilderness or destinations within the Wilderness is high. On the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and the floatable tributaries of both rivers, visitors are limited to traveling down the river in a non-

motorized float boat. Visitors traveling on the Salmon River can travel down the river in a float boat or in either direction in a motorized boat.

Many private landowners along the Salmon River use the river as a waterway to reach their lands. Managers of the FC – RONRW will continue to evaluate the role that the waterways play in the overall transportation system.

Conclusions

The existing distribution of roaded and aircraft access (trailheads) is adequate to provide visitors access to the entire FC – RONRW area. The existing transportation system within the Wilderness is more than adequate to provide access to all private and active state lands, active mines, administrative sites, commercial use camps and identified recreational destinations. The extent of the trail system is such that not only does it provide access to the identified points within the Wilderness, it also allows for user dispersal beyond the identified points and provides a spectrum of trail experiences and opportunities.

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APPENDIX I

POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN NATIONAL FOREST AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS

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**POLICIES AND GUIDELINES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN
NATIONAL FOREST AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDERNESS**

(FS BLM & IAFWA--August 1986)

PURPOSE

This statement of policy and the following guidelines are intended to provide guidance to State and Federal personnel for the management of fish and wildlife in wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 USC 1131-1136). Both State and Federal agencies are responsible for fostering mutual understanding and cooperation in the management of fish and wildlife in wilderness. These guidelines should serve as a framework for cooperation among the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the States in the coordination of fish and wildlife management and in the development of cooperative agreements or other management plans.

These policies and guidelines were developed within the overall context of the purpose and direction of the Wilderness Act, and they should be made available to all agencies responsible for management of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to appropriate State fish and wildlife agencies, and to other interested parties.

GENERAL POLICY

Fish and wildlife management activities in wilderness will be planned and carried out in conformance with the Wilderness Act's purpose of securing an "enduring resource of wilderness" for the American people. The wilderness resource is defined in section 2(c) of the Act as an area essentially "untrammelled by man," where natural ecological processes operate freely and the area is "affected primarily by the forces of nature." The National Wilderness Preservation System will be managed to ensure that ecological succession, including fire and infestation of insects, operate as freely as possible with only minimum influence by humans.

Fish and wildlife management activities will emphasize the protection of natural processes. Management activities will be guided by the principle of doing only the minimum necessary to manage the area as wilderness.

Section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act stipulates that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the National Forests." Angling, hunting, and trapping are legitimate wilderness activities, subject to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

This nation is fortunate in having a National Wilderness Preservation System encompassing a wide range of ecosystems. Specific on-the-ground conditions will result in slightly different application of these guidelines in so vast a system. These different applications are spelled out in National Forest Plans or wilderness management plans. This is both appropriate and proper, if we are to allow nature to play the dominant role.

1. USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT

Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act states:

Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for this administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

The emphasis is on the management of the area as wilderness as opposed to the management of a particular resource. This language is viewed as direction that all management activities within wilderness be done without motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport, unless truly necessary to administer the area or specifically permitted by other provisions in the Act. It means that any such use should be rare and temporary; that no roads can be built; and that wilderness managers must determine such use is the minimum necessary to accomplish the task. Any use of motorized equipment or mechanical transport requires advance approval by the administering agency.

2. FISH AND WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT SURVEYS

Research on fish and wildlife, their habitats, and the recreational users of these resources is a legitimate activity in wilderness when conducted 'in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment' (Sec. 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act). Methods that temporarily infringe on the wilderness environment may be approved if alternative methods or other locations are not available. Research or management surveys must be approved in writing, on a case-by-case basis, by the administering agency.

Helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft overflights may be used to conduct approved fish and wildlife research activities.

Aircraft must be used in a manner that minimizes disturbance of other users, including humans and wildlife.

All fish and wildlife studies within and over wilderness must be conducted so as to preserve the natural character of the wilderness. Aerial counts and observations of wildlife may be permissible for management of wilderness wildlife resources. Capturing and marking of animals, radio telemetry, and occasional temporary installations (such as shelters for cameras and scientific apparatus and enclosures and exclosures essential for wildlife research or management surveys) may be permitted, if they are essential to studies that cannot be accomplished elsewhere.

Guidelines

- a. Obtain specific written approval or permits from the administering agency before erecting any structure, enclosure, or exclosure.
- b. Locate and construct all structures so as to make them unobtrusive on the landscape.
- c. Construct structures of native materials or camouflage to make them blend with their natural surroundings.
- d. Plan aircraft flights over wilderness to minimize disturbance. Consider time of day, season of the year, route and altitude of flight, and location of landing areas on the perimeter of the wilderness.
- e. Research projects underway when a wilderness is designated may continue, but modify research methods to minimize disturbance of the wilderness environment.
- f. Installation of permanent base stations within wilderness is not permitted for monitoring of radio-instrumented animals.
- g. The administering agency should only approve capture methods that minimize the impact on the wilderness environment.

3. FACILITY DEVELOPMENT AND HABITAT ALTERATION

In rare-instances, facility development and habitat alteration may be-necessary to alleviate adverse impacts caused by human activities on fish and wildlife. For the benefit of wildlife that spend only part of the year in wilderness, give first priority to locating facilities or habitat alterations outside wilderness.

Flow-maintenance dams, water developments, water diversion devices, ditches and associated structures, and other fish and

wildlife habitat developments necessary for fish and wildlife management (which were in existence before wilderness designation) may be permitted to remain in operation.

Clearing of debris that impedes the migratory movements of fish on primary spawning streams may be permitted, but only in a manner compatible with the wilderness resource.

Maintenance of existing water supplies and development of additional water supplies may be permitted, but only when essential to preserve the wilderness resource and to correct unnatural conditions resulting from human influence.

Guidelines

- a. Submit proposals for new structures or habitat alterations to the administering agency for approval.
- b. Build or maintain new and existing structures permitted for wildlife management in a manner that minimizes the visual impacts on the landscape.
- c. Limit clearing of debris from spawning streams to those identified in the wilderness management plan as being critical to the propagation of fish.
- d. Use only nonmotorized equipment to clear debris. Use explosives only when the use of hand tools is not practical, and only outside of heavy visitor-use periods.
- e. The administering agency and the State agency will jointly make decisions to remove existing water-related improvements.
- f. If it is necessary to restore essential food plants after human disturbance, use only indigenous plant species.

4. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Many wilderness areas provide important habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered species of wildlife. Actions necessary to protect or recover threatened or endangered species, including habitat manipulation and special protection measures, may be implemented in wilderness. But such actions must be necessary for the perpetuation or recovery of the species and it must be demonstrated that the actions cannot be done more effectively outside wilderness. Use only the minimum actions necessary and the methods most appropriate in wilderness.

Guidelines

- a. Manage wilderness to protect known populations of Federally listed threatened or endangered species where necessary for their perpetuation and to aid in their recovery in previously occupied habitat.
- b. When alternative areas outside of wilderness offer equal or better opportunities for habitat improvement or species protection, take actions to recover threatened or endangered species outside of wilderness first.
- d. Threatened and endangered species may be transplanted into previously occupied habitat within wilderness.
- c. All transplants or habitat improvement projects require approval by the administering agency.
- d. To prevent Federal listing, protect indigenous species that could become threatened or endangered or are listed as threatened or endangered by States.

5. ANGLING, HUNTING, AND TRAPPING

Angling, hunting, and trapping are legitimate wilderness activities subject to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

6. POPULATION SAMPLING

Scientific sampling of fish and wildlife populations is an essential procedure in the protection of natural populations in wilderness.

Guidelines

- a. Use only methods that are compatible with the wilderness environment.
- b. Gill netting, battery-operated electrofishing, and other standard techniques of population sampling may be used.
- c. Closely coordinate sampling activities with the administering agency and schedule them to avoid heavy public-use periods.

7. CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Chemical treatment may be necessary to prepare waters for the reestablishment of indigenous species, to protect or recover Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or to correct undesirable conditions resulting from the influence of man. Species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered indigenous if the species is

likely to survive. Undesirable conditions and affected species shall be identified in wilderness plans.

Guidelines

- a. Use only registered pesticides according to label directions.
- b. In selecting pesticides, give preference to those that will have the least impact on non-target species and on the wilderness environment.
- c. Schedule chemical treatments during periods of low human use, insofar as possible.
- d. Immediately dispose of fish removed in a manner agreed to by the administering agency and the State agency.

8. SPAWN TAKING

The collection of fish spawn shall be permitted from wilderness when alternative sources are unavailable or unreliable, or where spawn taking was an established practice before wilderness designation.

Guidelines

- a. Do not use motorized equipment to assist in collecting and removing spawn.
- b. Use of techniques and facilities necessary to take spawn, which were in existence before wilderness designation, may continue as provided for in the wilderness management plan.
- c. Facilities for spawn-taking stations approved after wilderness designation must be removed after the termination of each season's operation.
- d. Decisions to prohibit spawn taking, where it was an established practice before wilderness designation, will be made jointly by the administering agency and the State agency.

9. FISH STOCKING

Fish stocking may be conducted by the State agency in coordination with the administering agency, using means appropriate for wilderness, when either of the following criteria is met: (a) to reestablish or maintain an indigenous species adversely affected by human influence; or (b) to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species.

Selection of species for stocking will be determined jointly by the administering agency and the State agency. Exotic species of fish shall not be stocked. The order of preference for stocking fish species is (a) Federally listed threatened or endangered indigenous species, (b) indigenous species. Species of fish traditionally stocked before wilderness designation may be considered indigenous if the species is likely to survive. Numbers and size of fish and time of stocking will be determined by the State agency.

Barren lakes and streams may be considered for stocking, if there is mutual agreement that no appreciable loss of scientific values or adverse effects on wilderness resources will occur.

Guidelines

- a. The State agency shall make fish stocking schedules available to the administering agency, indicating what species and numbers are planned each water within a wilderness.
- b. Adjust stocking rates to minimize the likelihood of exceeding the carrying capacity of the water being stocked so as to reduce the chance of producing a population imbalance and to minimize the likelihood of attracting overuse detrimental to the wilderness resource.

10. AERIAL FISH STOCKING

Aerial stocking of fish shall be permitted for those waters in wilderness where this was an established practice before wilderness designation or where other practical means are not available. Aerial stocking requires approval by the administering agency.

Guidelines

- a. As justification for aerial stocking, the State agency will supply the administering agency a list of those waters where stocking with aircraft was an established practice before wilderness designation, indicating the type of aircraft used (fixed-wing or helicopter). This justification will become a part of the wilderness management plan.
- b. To stock waters that had not been aerielly stocked before wilderness designation, the State agency will demonstrate to the administering agency the need for using aircraft.
- c. Plan aircraft flights over wilderness to minimize disturbance. Consider season of year, time of day, route

and altitude of flight, and location of landing areas on the perimeter of the wilderness.

11. TRANSPLANTING WILDLIFE

Transplants (removal, reintroduction, or supplemental introduction) of terrestrial wildlife species in wilderness may be permitted if necessary: (a) to perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species; or (b) to restore the population of an indigenous species eliminated or reduced by human influence.

Transplants shall be made in a manner compatible with the Wilderness character of the area. Transplant projects, including follow-up monitoring, require advance written approval by the administering agency.

Guidelines

- a) Motorized methods and temporary holding and handling facilities may be permitted if they are the minimum necessary to accomplish an approved transplant.

11. WILDLIFE DAMAGE CONTROL

Wildlife damage control in wilderness may be necessary to protect Federally listed threatened or endangered species, to prevent transmission of diseases or parasites affecting other wildlife and humans, or to prevent serious losses of domestic livestock. Control of nonindigenous species also may be necessary to reduce conflicts with indigenous species, particularly if the latter species are threatened or endangered.

Guidelines

- a. Acceptable control measures include lethal and nonlethal methods, depending upon need, justification, location, conditions, efficiency and applicability of State and Federal laws.
- b. Control measures will be implemented by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the administering agency, the State fish and wildlife agency, or other approved State agency, pursuant to cooperative agreements or memoranda of understanding. Wildlife damage control must be approved by the administering agency on a case-by-case basis.
- c. Direct control at individual animals causing the problem.
- d. Use only the minimum amount of control necessary to solve the problem.

e. Use pesticides only where other measures are impractical. Use only registered pesticides according to label directions and subject to the following restrictions:

- 1) Pesticides may be applied only by certified pesticide applicators.
- 2) The placement of pesticides shall be accurately indicated on the largest scale USGS map available.
- 3) Place warning signs at the entrance to the area where pesticides are being used to warn the public of any dangers to themselves or their pets.
- 4) In the selection of pesticides, give preference to those that will have the least impact on non-target species and on the wilderness environment.

13. VISITOR MANAGEMENT TO PROTECT WILDERNESS WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Many wildlife species are sensitive to human encroachments on their ranges. Grizzly bear, bighorn sheep, elk, mountain goat, birds of prey (such as peregrine falcon and bald eagle), other migratory and resident birds, and certain other wilderness wildlife species cannot tolerate excessive human disturbance, particularly during certain seasons of the year.

When necessary to reduce human disturbance to a wildlife species, the administering agency, in coordination with the State agency, may take direct or indirect management actions to control visitor use.

Guidelines

- a) Specify in the wilderness management plan the management actions necessary and the agency responsible to reduce conflicts with wildlife.
- b) If and when it becomes apparent that public use is significantly degrading the wilderness wildlife resources, limitations on visitor use may be imposed and enforced by the appropriate agency. Any limitations will be applied equitably to all wilderness visitors.

13. MANAGEMENT OF FIRE

The objectives of fire management in wilderness are to: (a) permit lightning-caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness and (b) reduce, to an acceptable level, the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escaping from wilderness. Fire ignited by lightning will be permitted to burn or will be suppressed as

prescribed in an approved plan. Prescribed fires ignited by man may be permitted to reduce unnatural buildup of fuels only if necessary to meet objectives (a) and (b) above. Although additional benefits may result from man-ignited prescribed fire, vegetative manipulation will not be used to justify such fires.

APPENDIX J

TRAIL MAINTENANCE LEVELS

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Trail Maintenance Levels

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Description	Trails maintained for primitive experience level. Custodial care only	Trails maintained for near-primitive experience level.	Trails maintained for an intermediate experience level.
Maintenance Objectives	Drainage functional and not likely to fail. Trail sides not brushed, but tread is kept passable. Small slides may remain except for erosion potential. Structures maintained as needed.	Tread maintained for public safety. Logs or similar rustic structures may be provided at stream crossings. Drainage same as Level 1.	Tread maintenance for public safety and user convenience. Drainage same as Level 1. Trail sides brushed out to pack stock standards. Structures maintained to original design standards.
Maintenance Frequency	Maintenance frequency of 1-5 years.	Maintenance frequency of 1-3 years.	Annually
Maintenance Activities Performed	Drainage is maintained to prevent damage to adjacent resources	(1) Limited brushing (2) Logging out (3) Tread maintenance (4) Slide removal and slump repair (5) Drainage structures maintained	All maintenance activities performed in Levels 1 and 2, plus, (1) Tread grading and grubbing of protruding rocks and stumps. (2) Rock removal (loose surface rock). (3) Spot surfacing. (4) Surface replacement. (5) Structure maintenance not deferred. (6) Back slopes

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			maintained. (7) Slide removal and slump repair to design standards
Inspection Frequency	Condition surveys made every 1-5 years to check for resource damage. If no major resource damage is occurring, no further action is taken.	Condition surveys made once every 2 years to check for resource and trail damage. Unsafe conditions searched for annually.	Condition surveys performed once every 2 years. Maintenance frequency of 1-2 years. Logging out annually.

APPENDIX K

1987 POLICY GUIDELINES FOR RESOLUTION OF POWERBOAT ACCESS

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Resolution of Powerboat Access to Private Lands Adjacent to the Main Salmon River

I. Introduction

The Wild and Scenic River Act was passed October 2, 1968, Section 5(a) listed those rivers which were designated as potential additions to the system. The Forest Service conducted the study in 1972 for the stretch from Corn creek to Long Tom Bar recommending it to be classified as "wild". In 1979 the Forest Service prepared an environmental analysis for powerboat use on the same section of river. Using the river study and the powerboat EA as recommendations, the section of river was classified as "wild" under the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980. This Act stated that the use of powerboats within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level no less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978. In 1982, the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan was completed.

When this plan was written and approved, it inadvertently created a problem which resulted in an appeal in 1986. Powerboat management direction on page 48, describes private land access by powerboats. It states, "A non-commercial private landowner that owns a powerboat and uses it for access to his or her private land will be provided a free private land access permit." The Salmon River Ranger District made the assumption that those who owned land in 1978 and used their powerboat to get to their land in this stretch of the Salmon River would be given an access permit. Those who purchased the lands from someone who was eligible would thus be eligible and the former owner would lose this special privilege. Multiple owners in 1978 would each have this permit.

In 1986 several owners of one tract of land were denied a permit. This resulted in an appeal to the District Ranger which was forwarded to the Forest Supervisor as described in Federal regulations. The appeal was put on hold by an agreement between the Forest Supervisor and the appellants, and the appellants were granted a temporary permit for 1986. At the request of the Forest Supervisor, the District Ranger was to review all of the background up to and including the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Plan to determine if the present criteria met the needs of landowners and the objectives of the classified river, when deciding what landowners would be given a permit.

II. Procedure of Analysis

This study was not intended to follow the format of an environmental analysis. The Salmon Wild and Scenic River Plan itself was followed by a decision notice which was published in the Federal Register. This Notice can be seen in the opening part of the Plan.

The District Ranger chose to form an ad hoc committee for the review requested by the Forest Supervisor. Included were Forest Service personnel, landowners along the river and other people interested in the use of the river. The committee was asked to suggest

several alternative criteria which would consider various degrees of intensity of powerboat use to access the private lands.

The committee met initially in January and basically decided on the criteria. This data was rough drafted and again reviewed by the committee. The final data was presented to the District Ranger in early March. There were three "Solution Descriptions"; maximum access, minimum access, and medium access. Maximum access states that owners of land along the river would be given a permit. There are no specified dates or number of owners. Minimum access allows one owner per tract as the end of the 1978 calendar year to have a permit. The committee's medium access lies between the above two extremes. It appears that this solution would create a situation that responds more fairly to private landowners and to the objectives of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act in classifying this section of the Salmon River as wild.

III. Solution Description for Medium Access by Ad Hoc Committee

An Assess permit would be issued to non-commercial private landowners. A "landowner" would be defined as an individual(s) holding a recorded legal document which shows current purchase and/or ownership of private property. The holdings would be considered "non-commercial" if they are not established for business income purposes and are not listed as commercial operators on Page 51 of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan.

A permit would be issued to each individual private landowner of record for each tract or subdivision lot that has been recorded with Idaho County, Idaho, prior to January 1, 1979. The maximum number of powerboat permits per tract would remain unchanged for future ownership unless the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan is re-written. These permits would be transferable if and when the private property is sold to an eligible non-commercial private landowner.

Multiple owners would each receive an individual access permit in accordance with the above limits.

IV. District Ranger's Solution

It is the Ranger's intent to follow the committee's medium access solution. However, more refinement and definitions will be applied to clarify the solution and attempt to prevent future problems. The Salmon River Plan distinguishes three types of permitted powerboat use on the "wild" section of the Salmon River.

1. Private
2. Non-commercial private landowner
3. Commercial

These are described on pages 48 and 49. This study considers only non-commercial private landowners. In contrast, private powerboaters are using the river for its recreational experience and are not necessarily related to access to private land. 15

powerboat days per week is permitted during the control season under the private program. On the other hand, commercial powerboaters use their boats for business. Those are listed on pages 49 and 52 of the Plan. Non-commercial powerboaters are those who use their boats for ingress and egress to their private properties. This final group are the ones for which this study was done.

Definitions Used in This Policy

- A. Non-commercial private landowner – this is a landowner who owns a powerboat and uses it for access to his or her private real property.
- B. The landowner may be described as follows and must be shown by name on the recorded instrument in Idaho County property records in 1978:
 - a. An individual – one permit
 - b. Spouses as joint tenancy – one permit
 - c. Spouses as tenants in common – one permit
 - d. Corporation – one permit
 - e. Multiple owners – number of permits corresponds to number of names on the recorded instrument.
- C. Subdivision lot – this is an individual numbered lot of a subdivision made per a recorded instrument with Idaho County during calendar 1978.
- D. Tract of land – this is defined for the purposes of this policy as:
 - a. Private land listed separately in Idaho County records during calendar year 1978, or
 - b. Two or more contiguous subdivision lots owned by the same party.

Eligibility for Powerboat Access Permits

Using the definitions described in A and B above, a landowner(s) of a tract or subdivision lot is eligible for one permit.

The permit may be issued to either the landowner of record in 1978, or his successor in interest. This permit would be re-issued if and when the property is sold to an eligible non-commercial landowner. The number of permits per tract or lot issued cannot exceed the number determined eligible.

Guidelines for Permits to be Issued in Accordance with the 1982 Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan

- A. The landowner must own a powerboat as specified on page 48 of the Plan.
- B. He or she must request a permit.
- C. They will be required to submit proof of ownership of the tract or lot in 1978 or show that they are successors in interest.
- D. Tracts resulting from one-party ownership of contiguous subdivision lots will be issued one permit per lot, thereafter.

- E. If a landowner requests more than one of his eligible permits, he or she will be required to show a reasonable need for access to obtain more than one boat for his lot or tract.
- F. Eligible landowners may or may not receive boat permits at this time, depending on demonstration of reasonable need. However, the total number of eligible permits will remain available as the need arises.

V. Reduced Boat Permits

There are several methods by which the Government may acquire the non-commercial private landowner access permits. This includes fee title acquisition of lands by purchasing, exchanging, donations and/or the acquisition of scenic easements. All of these actions may reduce powerboat use below the 1978 levels. To maintain the 1978 levels, as required in the law, the Government could increase the private recreation use permits which are now limited to 15 boat-days per week.

VI. Purpose of Access

It has been District policy and is also recommended by the ad hoc committee that the permit be allowed only for ingress and egress to the land. Other powerboat activities, such as contracting, jetbacking (taking floaters from one point to another of which part of the powerboat use is in the "corridor") hunting, fishing, sightseeing, etc., are covered under commercial activities. Private use of the river requires a "recreation" powerboat permit and private landowners must meet these requirements as any other powerboaters.

VII. Conclusion

This policy allows a few more permits than issued by the Salmon River District from 1982 to 1987. However, to follow the direction in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, and the intent of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, this policy will prohibit large possible increases in powerboat access to private lands due to subdivision, club formations and increases in numbers of owners for each piece of land.

This policy is limited to the controlled season from June 20 through September 7 annually. If for any reason the control season becomes extended, a different policy may be developed.

All present landowners will be notified of this policy which will take effect June 20, 1987.

APPENDIX L
GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

Acid rain. Acid precipitation falling as rain, snow or fog, with a pH of less than 5.6. Emissions into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide, primarily from coal burning power plants (smelters), and nitrogen oxides, primarily from vehicles and fossil fuel (coal/gasoline) power plants. These two elements react with oxygen in the presence of sunlight to form with water and fall to earth as sulfuric acid and nitric acid in rain or snow, or without moisture as dry deposits.

Administrative sites. A site which exists primarily for general administrative purposes. It normally will include office, warehouse, outside storage, and parking areas. It may include personnel housing and/or pasture for livestock. A work center may be part of an administrative headquarters site.

Administrative unit. All the National Forest System lands for which one Forest supervisor has responsibility.

Air contaminant. A dust, fume, gas mist, odor, smoke, vapor, soot, pollen, carbon acid or particulate matter or any combination thereof.

Aircraft operation. The landing and subsequent takeoff of the same aircraft at a landing strip including both short- and long-term periods between the landing and the takeoff. This includes the occasion when the aircraft does not stop its forward motion and only touches the runway for short period of time (touch and go).

Airborne pollutant. Any substance in air that could, if in high enough concentration, harm humans, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination of these. Generally, they fall into two groups: those emitted directly from identifiable sources and those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants or by reactions with normal atmospheric constituents -- with or without photo-activation. Exclusive of pollen, fog, and dust, which are of natural origin, about 100 contaminants have been identified and fall into the following categories: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds, and odors.

Air quality. The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein: used most frequently in connection with "standards" of maximum acceptable pollutant concentration. Used instead of "air pollution" when referring to programs.

Air quality classes. Areas designated in the Clean Air Act for different levels of allowable air pollution. Class I air quality areas maintain near-pristine air quality and visibility. Class II areas, including the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, permit moderate increases in air pollution, with no visibility protection.

Airshed. A geographic area that, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air.

Allocation. The apportionment or assigned distribution of use between or among two or more segments of users.

Alternative. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision making.

Anadromous fish. Those species of fish that begin life in fresh water, mature in the sea and migrate back to fresh water to spawn; i.e., salmon, steelhead.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS). A determination of the ability of the planning area to supply goods and services in response to society's demand for those goods and services.

Rehabilitation. The correction of undesirable soil, vegetative, or water conditions through human activities and efforts; generally involves the use of equipment and/or unnatural materials.

Assigned campsites. Specific river management area campsites which the user is required to occupy during specified times; applies to both commercial and private users.

Assigned sites. Specific commercial land management area occupancy sites as identified under Special Use Permits. Open to use by private individuals outside the specified use period.

Baseline. With respect to soils, the amount of erosion and sedimentation due to natural sources in the absence of human activity. With respect to air, the current condition as affected by natural or human activity.

Benefit. The total value of an output or other effect.

Big game. Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.

Big game management unit. Political/biological units of land used by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game as season-setting and data collection areas.

Boat Use Days (BUD). The number of noncommercial boats on the water per day or part of the day. BUDs are allocated on a weekly bases. BUDs link jetboat launches per week inversely with length of stay. The maximum number of launches is achieved if the length is one day. If the length of stay increases the number of launches is reduced accordingly.

Capability. The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and

at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as fire suppression or ignition, visitor use and regulations.

Carrying capacity. The number of organisms of a given species and quality that can survive in, without causing deterioration of, a given ecosystem through the least favorable environmental conditions that occur within a stated interval of time.

Chemical weed treatment. Application of herbicides or other chemicals which kill noxious weeds. What chemical is applied and where is based on the chemical effectiveness on a particular weed species, habitat types, soil types and proximity to water where each weed is expected to most likely occur. Application methods are limited to spot spraying with backpack pumps, or within some areas along the Salmon River or at major trailheads, spot or broadcast spraying from truck mounted boom sprayers or hand-held hose nozzles.

Class II airshed. Those areas within the United States that are not classified as Class I air sheds, and were established after August 1977 (includes the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness).

Closure. The administrative order restricting either location, timing, or type of use in a specific area.

Community lifestyles. The ways in which residents conduct their everyday routines and how the "way they live" is associated with the National Forest.

Conductivity. The measure of the resistance of a water sample to an electrical current.

Conifer. Cone bearing trees, mostly evergreen, including pine, spruce, and fir species.

Consumptive use. A use of resources that reduces the supply, such as mining. See also "Non-consumptive use."

Corridor. A linear strip of land identified for the present or future location of transportation or utility rights-of-way within its boundaries (also see River Corridor).

Cultural resource. Cultural resources include sites, structures, or objects used by prehistoric and historic residents or travelers. They are nonrenewable resources that tell of life-styles of prehistoric and historic people. Cultural resources within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness include: prehistoric and historic archaeological ruins, deposits, pictographs, petroglyphs, stone sources for tool manufacture, human burials, cambium peeled trees, log cabins, some USDA Forest Service guard stations and fire lookouts.

Cumulative effects. The sum total of both direct and indirect effects of past actions, proposed actions and present actions in the reasonably foreseeable future (also see effects).

Current use. The level of use that is currently occurring. Where use records were obtainable, the current use identified was determined from an average of the use that occurred during the 1991-1995 period of time.

Data. Any recorded measurements, facts, evidence, or observations reduced to written, graphical, tabular or computer form. The term implies reliability, and, therefore, provides an explanation of source, type, precision and accuracy.

Day use. Recreational outings lasting only one day that do not entail an overnight stay.

Degraded campsite. A relatively flat piece of ground sizeable enough to accommodate one to several tents, and having at least three of the following characteristics: fifty percent ground cover reduced or removed in the identified campsite; absence of seedlings and saplings; tree roots exposed, tree boles defaced; abundance of non-native plants; lack of fuel wood; rock fire rings; trails radiating to latrine locations or to lakes and creeks.

Demand. The quantity of goods or services called for at various prices, holding other factors constant.

Dependent communities. Communities whose social, economic, or political life are linked to market and/or non-market outputs from the National Forest.

Direct economic effects. Production changes associated with the immediate effects of final demand changes.

Direct effects. See effects.

Dispersed recreation. A general term referring to recreation use outside the developed recreation site; this includes activities such as, hiking, rafting, hunting, backpacking, camping, and recreation in primitive environments.

Diversity. The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a Land and Resource Management Plan.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The statement of environmental effects which is required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

Ecological. The complex interrelationships between and among environmental components; i.e., plants, animals, and their habitat.

Economics. The study of how limited resources, goods and services are allocated among competing uses.

Ecosystem. An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, marsh, watershed, and lake ecosystems.

Edge. Area where plant communities meet or where successional stages or vegetation conditions within the plant communities come together.

Effective ground cover. All vegetative material within three feet of the exposed soil surfaces as well as any additional litter, rock, and rock fragments that are in contact with the soil surface.

Effects. Environmental consequences as a result of a proposed action. Included are direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place; and, indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance, but which are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Effects and impacts as used in this statement are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic quality, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effects will be beneficial (40 CFR 1508.8).

Elk calving areas. Areas traditionally used by cow elk for giving birth, and rearing calves until they are approximately two weeks old. These areas are located where escape and thermal cover exists for the cows and the relatively immobile newborn calves. Succulent forage is usually available for the lactating female. Water is found in the immediate areas and the terrain is gentle with slopes of 15 percent or less interspersed with steeper sites. These areas are normally found along the upper portion of the spring migration route.

Emergency Use Only. A designation that may be in this context assigned to landing strips within the FC-RONRW. Emergency use constitutes a unplanned event. Landing of aircraft on strips with this designation will only occur when associated with unplanned events.

Endangered Species. Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Plants or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Endemic species. A plant confined to a certain country or region and with a comparatively restricted geographic distribution.

Environmental analysis. An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions.

Environmental Assessment (EA). The concise public document required by the regulations for implementing the procedural requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.9).

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). A statement of the environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it. It is required for major Federal actions under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review. It is a formal document that must follow the requirements of NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the project proposal.

EPA. The Environmental Protection Agency, charged with setting policy and guidelines, and carrying out legal mandates for the protection of national interests in environmental resources.

Evaluation. Standards developed for appraising alternatives.

Exotic species. A plant or animal species that was not originally found occurring in an area; e.g., Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, but is now found there and is naturally reproducing. Includes species of fish not occurring in the area before the advent of modern man.

Fire hazard. The fuel in which a fire will ignite and burn.

Fisheries habitat. Streams, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water that support fish.

Float boat. A floatation craft designed primarily for carrying a person or persons using water currents and includes the use of oars, paddles, sweeps, or hands to maneuver the vessel. Includes canoes, rafts, catarafts, dories, sweep boats, kayaks, inflatable kayaks, sport yaks, and inner tubes. Does not include life jackets or other personal floatation devices.

Forage. All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding.

Forest Supervisor. The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit, which may consist of two or more National Forest or all the Forests within a state. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.

Freedom of Choice. A management practice of issuing use permits to recreationists, then allowing them to choose whether they hire an outfitter or take a self-outfitted trip. Under this practice, no commercial permits or allocations are reserved.

Frissel's Condition Classes. A simple, easily applied classification scheme based on a rating of the degree of human-caused change which a recreation site has undergone.

Game species. Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed and which are normally harvested by hunters, trappers, and fishermen under State or Federal laws, codes, and regulations.

Goal. A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.

Grass/forb. An early forest successional stage where grasses and forbs are the dominant vegetation.

Guideline. An indication or outline of policy or conduct; i.e., any issuance that assists in determining the course of direction to be taken in any planned action to accomplish a specific objective.

Habitat. The place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows.

Heritage resources. See cultural resources.

Human-caused fire. A fire that is ignited either purposely or accidentally by a human excluding those fires ignited by agency personnel in the performance of official duties.

Human-induced disturbance. A non-natural condition caused by humans, including effects on soil, air, watersheds, vegetation, and wildlife.

Impact analysis area. The delineated area subject to significant economic and social impacts from Forest Service activities included in an economic or social impact analysis.

Implementation. Those activities necessary to respond to the approved Land and Resource Management Plan.

Indicator. A measurement or gauge showing the condition of an ecological resource. In management terms an indicator is linked to a standard or limit of acceptable change which, if exceeded, would trigger a change in management direction or emphasis.

Indicator species. A plant or animal species adapted to a particular kind of environment. Its presence is sufficient indication that specific habitat conditions are also present.

Indigenous species. A species of plant or animal that was found occurring in an area; e.g., the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, at least seasonally before the advent of modern man.

Indirect economic effects. Production changes in backward-linked industries caused by changing input needs of directly effected industries (i.e., additional purchases to produce additional output).

Indirect effects. See effects.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT). A team of Forest Service resource and technical personnel from the different specialties that works together to analyze the effects of a proposed action on the various forest or wilderness resources, in the case on the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

Interim management. The management strategy employed following recommendation for designation but prior to designation or release from consideration for designation.

Intermountain Region. That part of the National Forest System, Region 4, which encompasses National Forests within Utah, southern and central Idaho, western Wyoming and Nevada.

Interpretive services. Visitor information services designed to present educational and recreational materials to Forest visitors to diminish resource damage, enhance understanding and appreciation of the Forest Service, and encourage low-risk use of public lands.

Inventory Process. The process of obtaining, storing, and using current inventory data appropriate for planning and managing the Forest.

Irretrievable. The loss of production, harvest, or commitment of renewable natural resources due to other activities. For example, some or all of an area's elk hiding cover potential is irretrievably lost during the time the area is used as an assigned site for an outfitter camp. If the use is changed, the value as elk hiding cover is restored. The loss of elk hiding cover is irretrievable, but the assigned site action is not irreversible.

Irreversible. Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.

Issue. A point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest to be addressed or decided through the planning process.

Jetboat. A jet driven watercraft. The most common motorboat used on the Salmon River.

Jet back services. Jet-back services are considered retrieving any floating party and / or equipment from Vinegar Creek or locations within the River Corridor and returning them or it to Corn Creek boat launch.

Key areas. Monitoring areas where weeds are likely to displace native plant communities and where weeds are likely to impact critical wildlife habitat; areas with differing levels of infestation, and weed-free areas.

Key winter range. The portion of the year-long range where big game find food and/or cover during severe winter weather.

Kicker Motor. A motor attached to a float boat to assist its downstream travel on multiple day trips but is not used to propel the float boat back up the river. The purpose of the motor is to assist in downstream travel in slack or slow moving water, during windy conditions, for maneuvering in high water conditions, or for landings (e.g. sweep boats).

Landing strip. A specific location within the Frank Church–River of No Return Wilderness where fixed wing, wheeled aircraft landed prior to 1980.

Launch. The act of putting a jetboat or float boat into the water, with the intent of taking a river trip. For the purposes of this analysis, a single noncommercial jetboat may be launched with each permit. Multiple float boats may be launched with a single permit to float the Middle Fork or Salmon River.

Local dependent industries. Industries relaying on National Forest outputs for economic activity.

Lottery. A recreation permit issuance system whereby a random-selection method is used to select permittees. Currently used for non-outfitted floating permits.

Lottery season. That portion of the Summer Season that has limitations on the level of human use through the use of a lottery for issuance of permits.

Management area. An area of land with similar management goals and a common management prescription.

Management indicator species. A species selected because its population changes indicate effects of management activities on the plant and animal community. A species

whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.

Management practice. A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.

Mechanical Transport. As used, shall include any contrivance which travels over ground, snow, or water on wheels, tracks, skids, or by floatation and is propelled by a nonliving power source contained or carried on or within the device.

Minimum tool principle. A two-part analysis that is a fundamental guiding principle applied to all wilderness management decisions: (1) the action necessary to accomplish legitimate wilderness objectives; and (2) if the action is deemed necessary, what the methods and equipment are which will accomplish the task with least impact on the physical, biological and social characteristics of wilderness.

Mining claims. That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of a deposit.

Mitigation. Management actions implemented to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management.

Monitoring. Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, animals, and other living things.

Motorboat. A boat propelled by an internal combustion engine or an electric motor which is capable of traveling upstream through the wild segment of the main Salmon River during normal water flows. Includes water propeller driven boats and jet pump driven boats called jetboats. Does not include jet skis, hovercraft, airboats, float planes, or other powered water craft.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). A Federal Act, passed in 1966, which established a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation and for other purposes including the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmarks designation, regulations for supervision of antiquities, designation of the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO), guidelines for Federal agency responsibilities, technical advice and the establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

National Register of Historic Places. A listing (maintained by the U.S. National Park Service) of areas which have been designated as being of historical significance. The Register includes places of local and state significance as well as those of value to the Nation.

National Forest System (NFS) lands. National Forest, National Grasslands, or purchase units, and other lands under the management of the Forest Service, including experimental areas and Bankhead-Jones Title III lands.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA). A law passed in 1976 as an amendment to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) requiring the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An Act to declare a National policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment, to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humankind, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). A plan developed to meet the requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, that guides all natural resource management activities and establishes management standards and guidelines for the National Forest System lands of a given National Forest administrative unit.

Native species. An original or indigenous inhabitant of a region as distinguished from an exotic species.

Natural processes. Processes such as nutrient cycling, decomposition, and succession that occur without the influence of, or manipulation by, humans.

Natural. In a state provide by nature, without human-made changes; wild; uncultivated.

No action alternative. The most likely condition expected to exist in the future if current management were to continue unchanged. Includes conducting management activities or work that is not currently being accomplished but is required.

Non-motorized trail use. Use of trails by persons or domesticated animals. Does not include bicycles, game carts, or other wheeled contrivances.

Non-point source pollution. Sources of pollution that are diffuse in origin, their transportation into receiving water not well defined or constant, their discharge occurring at many diffuse locations and depending heavily on weather conditions such as rainstorms or snow melt.

Notice of Intent. A notice in the Federal Register of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on a proposed action.

Noxious weed. Plant species that have been designated "noxious" by Idaho State law. To be designated as a noxious weed the plant must be present but not native to Idaho, must be potentially more harmful than beneficial and a sufficient plan for its economic, physical and biological control must be on file with the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Objective. A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.

Opportunities to Float. The number of launches per day times the number of people per launch, also referred to as People Per Day.

Outputs. The goods, services, products, and concerns which are measurable and capable of being used to determine the effectiveness of programs and activities in meeting objectives. Goods, end products, or services that are purchased, consumed, or utilized directly by people. A broad term for describing any result, product, or service that a process or activity actually produces.

PACFISH. An alternate name for "Interim Strategies for Managing Anadromous Fish-Producing Watersheds in Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and portions of California." An inter-agency ecosystem management approach for maintaining and restoring healthy, functioning watersheds, riparian areas, and aquatic habitats within the range of Pacific anadromous fish (PACFISH) on lands managed by the USDI-Bureau of Land Management and the USDA-Forest Service.

Particulates. Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants, which can affect health.

Party. A group of people that travel and/or camp together on a trip. A float boat party is equivalent to a launch. A jetboat party may be comprised of multiple jetboat launches that are traveling together.

People At One Time (PAOT). A calculation used to determine the number of people in a specific section of the wilderness at a given time. The PAOT for land-based recreational activities is calculated by multiplying the number of "people" by the number of "days per each individual's trip". The PAOT for river-based recreational activities is calculated by multiplying the number of "launches per day" by the number of "people per launch" by "length of stay". PAOT calculations are used as one criteria to determine the ROS setting a visitor would encounter. The more natural the wilderness setting and the smaller the PAOT, the more primitive the ROS setting.

Permit season. That portion of the river use summer season that has limitations on the level of human use through the use of permits. Does not include Special Use Permits.

Petroglyph. A figure or symbol carved, chiseled, or scratched into a rock surface.

Planning area. The area of National Forest land covered by a Regional Guide or Forest Plan.

Policy. A guiding principle which is based on a specific decision or set of decisions.

Potential use. Level of use if all potential use permits are utilized to the maximum.

Practices. Those management activities that are proposed or expected to occur.

Preferred Alternative: The “agency’s preferred alternative” is the alternative which the agency believes would fulfill its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical, and other factors.

Preservation. A visual quality objective that allows for only ecological changes.

Primitive (ROS). Land classification which is based upon the land's natural or unmodified environment of fairly large size and the probable undeveloped, wild recreation experiences and activities it provides.

Priority use. Assignment of use for a period not to exceed five years. Priority use serves the following purposes: a) administratively provides the foundation for stability of tenure of outfitter/guide operations, b) allows for longer term business viability/stability, and c) meets the public need for outfitter service.

Private landing strip. A landing strip that is available for use by owner only or by the owner and other persons authorized by the owner.

Projects. Work schedule prescribed for a project area to accomplish management prescriptions. Projects can be for operation, maintenance and protection (OMP) or for investment purposes. OMP projects are for ongoing work and are generally considered one year at a time. Investments can be of multi-year duration. A project is organized for managerial convenience, and is described by location, activities, outputs, effects, work force, dollar, time, and responsibility for execution.

Proposed action. In this analysis the “Proposed action” may be, but is not the agency’s “preferred alternative.” The proposed action is a proposal in its initial form before it is analyzed in the EIS process.

Public access. Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.

Public Law 96-312. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 which designated the River of No Return Wilderness.

Public Law 98-231. The Bill passed in 1984, which renamed the River of No Return Wilderness as the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness.

Public landing strips. A landing strip that is available for use by the general public without a requirement for prior approval of the owner or operator.

Range. Land producing forage for animal consumption (domestic and wildlife), and lands that are re-vegetated naturally or artificially to provide forage cover that is managed like native vegetation.

Range condition. The state of health of the range based on what it is naturally capable of producing.

Ranger district. Administrative subdivisions of the Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor.

Rare plants. Designated Sensitive Species, Threatened or Endangered Species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Idaho and Montana State list of Species of Special Concern.

Record of Decision (ROD). A document separate from, but associated with, an Environmental Impact Statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on which alternative assessed in the Environmental Impact Statement to implement.

Recreation - land and water-based. Recreation that is primarily on land, such as hiking or using stock, is termed "land-based" recreation in this analysis. Recreation that is primarily on rivers, either on float or motorboats, is termed "water-based" recreation in this analysis.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). A land classification system which categorizes land into six classes, each being defined by its setting and by the probable recreation experiences and activities it affords. The six management classes in ROS are: Urban, Rural, Roaded Naturally, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Primitive. A key component of ROS is the number of other parties encountered. The number of other recreationist and developed infrastructure decreases, moving from Urban to Primitive.

Recreational River. As designated by the Wild & Scenic River Act of 1968, a river that is readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some diversion or impoundment in the past.

Region. For Regional planning purposes, the standard administrative Region of the Forest Service, administered by the official responsible for preparing a Regional Guide.

Regional Forester. The official responsible for administering a single Region.

Regulations. Generally refers to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter II, which covers management of the Forest Service.

Resource problems associated with trails. Any one or more of the following physical conditions that cause, or have the potential to cause, accelerated watershed erosion or water quality problems: Steep trail grades, multiple or "daisy-chained" trails, entrenched treads or excessively wide treads.

Responsible official. The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.

Riparian areas. Geographically delineated areas, with distinctive resource values and characteristics, that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystem, flood plains, and wetlands. Riparian areas may be associated with lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, potholes, springs, bogs, wet meadows, muskegs, and ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial streams.

River corridor. All lands within one-quarter mile of the mean high water marks of a federally designated Wild & Scenic River. In the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, there are three river corridors: (1) The 79-mile segment of the mainstream Salmon River from Corn Creek to Long Tom bar; (2) The 104-mile segment of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River (Middle Fork River) from its point of origin at the confluence of Marsh and Bear Valley Creeks to its confluence with the Salmon River; and (3) the 18-mile segment of the Selway River from its point of origin to the Magruder Ranger Station.

Road. A general term denoting a way for travel by vehicles greater than 40 inches in width.

Loaded natural. A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) that characterizes a predominantly natural environment with evidence of moderate resource alteration and utilization. Evidence of the sights and sounds of humans is moderate, but in harmony with the natural environment. Opportunities exist for both social interaction and moderate isolation from sights and sounds of humans.

Rural. A recreation opportunity spectrum classification (ROS) for areas characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are evident.

Renewable resource modification and utilization practices enhance specific recreation activities or provide soil and vegetative cover protection.

Scenic river. As designated by the National Wild & Scenic River Act of 1968, a river that is free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely underdeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Scenic easement. An interest in the land of another which allows the easement holder specified uses or rights without actual ownership of the land. In many cases, a scenic easement provides control of the use of land adjacent to public highways, parks, and rivers.

Scoping. The public land management activities whereby public and agency personnel contribute input on issues and alternatives surrounding the proposed action. Scoping is used to determine the range of actions, alternatives, and effects to be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement.

Sediment. Any soil-like material transported, suspended, or deposited by water.

Semi-primitive motorized (SPM). A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment in a location that provides good to moderate isolation from sights and sounds of humans except for facilities/travel routes sufficient to support motorized recreational travel opportunities which present at least moderate challenge, risk, and a high degree of skill testing.

Semi-primitive non-motorized (SPNM). A classification of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of a size and location that provides a good to moderate opportunity for isolation from sights and sounds of humans. The area is large enough to permit overnight foot travel within the area, and presents opportunity for interaction with the natural environment with moderate challenge, risk, and use of a high degree of outdoor skills.

Sensitive species. Plant or animal species which are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alternations.

Seral condition. The unique characteristics of a biotic community which is a developmental, transitory stage in an orderly ecological succession involving changes in species, structure, and community processes with time.

Serviceable. Landing strip condition suitable for use as a public landing strip by a defined type of fixed-wing aircraft.

Shrub/seedling. A successional stage in which shrubs and seedlings trees are the dominant vegetation.

Snag. A non-living standing tree. The interior of the snag may be sound or rotten.

Special mining management zone. The 40,307-acre area in the northeast edge of the FC-RONR Wilderness: Congressionally approved for cobalt mining but also including direction for protection of bighorn sheep habitat.

Special use permit. A permit issued under established laws and regulations to an individual, organization, or company for occupancy or use of National Forest land for some special purpose.

Standard. The set limit of acceptable change that, if exceeded, would trigger a management action. For example, an indicator could be the number of campsites that were in a degraded state. The standard of acceptable change could be that no more than five campsites wildernesswide could be in a Frissel condition Class V. In this hypothetical example, if that condition were exceeded, then management action would be imposed to bring the campsite within the limit of acceptable change of the standard.

Stream. A water course having a distinct natural bed and banks; a permanent source which provides water at least periodically; and at least periodic or seasonal flows at times when other recognized streams in the same area are flowing.

Summer season. That portion of the year when the level of human use in a Management Area or Management Zone is restricted by management actions such as permits, lottery, or daily limitations. That time period for the Middle Fork is *June 1 – September 3* and for the Salmon River *June 20 – September 7*.

Suppression. An act that involves extinguishing or confining fire.

Thematic content. Association of a cultural resource or group of cultural resources with some historic or prehistoric theme, such as homesteading or the Sheepeater Indian War.

Temporary use. An amount of use to be assigned for a period of one season or less. Temporary use serves the following purposes: a) allows new and current holders with probationary performance ratings an opportunity to establish, or reestablish, priority use assignment qualification, b) provides for short duration or intermittent outfitter and guide activities, c) supplements priority use assignments on a case-by-case basis upon the holders specific request, and d) meets the public need for outfitted services.

Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E). Species of fish, wildlife, or plants that have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of, or threatened with, extinction.

Trip. For the purposes of this plan a trip refers to river based travel on the Middle Fork and Salmon Rivers. A float boat trip is multi-day travel that moves progressively down stream until float boats leave the Wild River corridor. A float boat trip does not include upstream travel unless that travel is associated with a jetback return to the launch site outside the Wild River corridor. On the Salmon River a noncommercial jetboat trip begins when the craft is launched and enters the Wild River corridor and ends when the jetboat leaves the corridor at the end of the visit. Jetboat trips may be single or multi-day, and include both upstream and down stream travel.

Upper Columbia River Basin (UCRB). A management strategy by the USDA Forest Service and the USDI Bureau of Land Management for developing and implementing a scientifically sound ecosystem-based proposal for the lands which each agency administers in the Upper Columbia River Basin. The final document would replace the interim PACFISH and INFISH strategies.

Understory. The trees and other woody species growing under a more-or-less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Variable Trip Lengths. A potential river management practice of allowing float parties to choose the length of their trips based upon the number of people in their party. The fewer the number of people, the longer the trip allowed. It is a ration formula, with upper and lower limits, that would enable party size flexibility while maintaining an appropriate ROS setting on the rivers.

Viable populations. A number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural self-sustaining populations adequately distributed throughout their range.

Watershed. The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Weeds. The term is used in this document to refer to plant species that are both noxious or harmful to other plants and undesirable species.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

Wild River. As designated by the National Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, a river that is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted, representing a vestige of primitive America.

Wild and Scenic River Act. Passed in 1968, this Federal Act protects the free-flowing nature of rivers. Strict limitations are applied to dams, diversions, riprap, and other stream channel structures on designated river segments. The Act also provides for management of the river corridor lands. Management standards or requirements have been developed for each of the three classifications of Wild and Scenic River - wild, scenic, and recreational. The appropriate classification depends on the existing conditions and uses in the river corridor, and the outstanding values that are specified for protection. A river may be classified entirely under one category or separate segments of the river may be classified under different categories.

Wilderness. Wilderness must be designated by Congress and is undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or

human habitation Wilderness areas are protected and managed to preserve their natural condition.

Wildfire. Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.

Withdrawal. An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses.

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